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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH AUGUST.

ANOTHER HARD but quiet and modest worker has passed away from amongst us. Babu Thakoordas Chuckerbutty, Head Assistant of the Home Secretariat, died this evening. He was formerly an assistant in the Bengal Secretariat, and was subsequently taken to the Board of Revenue, from which office he was translated to the Home Secretariat by Sir William Grey, who was very fond of him. In this office he was highly appreciated by the distinguished gentlemen, who from time to time held the office of Home Secretary since his appointment. But Babu Thakoordas Chuckerbutty's usefulness lay in another sphere. From early life he interested himself in the cause of education. He was the first person who introduced the Glasgow Training system into India. He established a school at Jonye, where this system was regularly taught, and under his intelligent supervision the institution rapidly rose to the position of a first class school. The Jonye School has sent forth several clever young men, many of whom are now members of the bar. In Calcutta he originally founded the institution, which now goes by the name of the Metropolitan Institution. In consequence of a split in the management of the institution he separated, and established another school, called the Training Academy, which is still in existence. Although a man of humble means he spent much from his own pocket in the promotion of education, and also in succouring the poor. Gentle, amiable, and always ready to do good to his neighbours and fellow-men, he was highly esteemed by those who knew him. His death is regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends. He was about sixty years of age.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Bellary says:—"I learn that the people are increasing on the Relief Works, and that there is not the slightest prospect of the numbers diminishing for some months to come if at all. Pauperism appears to have become a permanent institution. How those persons that now seek relief will be provided for has yet to be settled. The famine is made the giant; how to slay him is now the question. It must be clear to the most obtuse-minded individual, that if ever the population of this district can find employment, it must be in a season like the present, and the very fact of hundreds of people—especially women—wandering about from place to place cannot tend to the moral or physical improvement of the people. The tale of the famine and its out-crop has yet to be written." It is the unfortunate land system of the Madras Presidency, which has broken the back-bone of the people.

WITH a view of encouraging the local production of sound beer, the Madras Government have modified the rules relating thereto so far as they operate in the opposite direction. To this end they have directed that in future, the employment of malt prepared from any grain should be permitted; that the present license fees should remain unaltered, but that the excise duty of four annas a gallon should be reduced to one anna, provided that the alcoholic strength does not exceed 6 per cent, and that the grant of licenses for the sale of country-brewed beer should be permitted at the discretion of the collectors as in the case of imported beer. The commissioner of the Nilgiris has been requested to inspect periodically the breweries in the Hills, and all collectors are to send occasionally to the chemical examiner, Madras, for analysis, specimens of country-made beer ordinarily offered for sale in their districts.

A CORRESPONDENT at Trichinopoly writes: "About a week ago, two European sailors, one an Irishman and the other a German, were sent to the Central Jail here to undergo imprisonment; they were sentenced by the Magistrate of Negapatam for refusing to work on board their ships. On the termination of the said imprisonment, they were, of course, released from jail, when they proceeded direct to the Fort, had an interview with the Mahomedan *kazee*, expressed a desire to become converts to the Mahomedan faith, and were duly admitted. They are now considered real Mahomedans after having submitted to the performance of the necessary rites. These men are to be seen daily in the town strutting about the streets in the garb of Arabs, much to the delight and exultation of the Mahomedan population who contribute to the maintenance and support of the newly converted men to their faith. One of these men is named Abdool Rhyman and the other Abdool Kurreem."

AN OCCASIONAL London Correspondent thus writes to the *Times of India*:

"I understand that in January next Sir T. Seccombe, K.C.S.I. the present Financial Under-Secretary of State for India, will retire upon a pension: and thus a valuable appointment much coveted by Indian financiers, will be at the disposal of the Secretary of State, Lord Cranbrook. One would naturally expect that for so important a post, and particularly at a time when Indian financial is in so critical a state, a gentleman of distinguished financial abilities, of whom the Indian service has furnished so large a number, would be selected; but I hear that Mr. H. Waterfield the present Secretary of the Statistics and Commerce Department, is designated for the office. If what I hear be true, Mr. Waterfield, though a fairly good organizer, is a man of no financial experience. He is an especial favourite with Sir Louis Malet, but even this will not prevent his appointment creating grave dissatisfaction both in and beyond the India Office.

Sir Louis Malet practically governs the India Office.

THE FOLLOWING particulars of the incomes of the various religious societies of the United Kingdom for the past year have been compiled by the *Rock* from official sources. The figures within parentheses show in each case the income of the preceding year:

Church Missionary Society. 207, 053*l* (175, 993*l*.); British and Foreign Bible Society, 212, 303*l*. (207, 000*l*.); Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 93, 535*l*. (104, 607*l*.); Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 148, 438*l*. (136 906*l*.) Religious Tract Society, 148, 557*l*.; Colonial and Continental Church Society, 21, 461*l*. (17,702*l*.); Church of England Scripture Readers' Association, 11,012*l*. (11,356*l*.); Church Defence Institution, 4, 415*l*.; Monthly Tract Society, 3, 535*l*. (2, 931*l*.); Young Mens Christian Association, 2,865*l*. (3, 125) Christian Book Society, (3, 043*l*.; (3, 243*l*.); Prayer Book and Homily Society, 513*l*. (590); Irish Church Missions to Roman Catholics, 21, 438*l*. (22, 869*l*); South American Missionary Society, 12,467*l* (12,253*l*); Church Pastoral Aid Society, 50, 496*l*. (53, 861*l*.) London Diocesan Home Mission 8,253*l* (5,547*l*); Church of England Sunday School Institute, Benevolent, 3,015*l*. (2, 491*l*); trade, 12, 724*l* (10,635*l*); Church; Building, 17,017*l*; Aged Pilgrims Friend Society, (5, 090*l* (5, 053*l*.); Naval and Military Bible Society, 10 56*l* (1, 222*l*.); Missions to Seamen 12,832*l*. (12, 507*l*.); Bishop of Londons Fund, 28 201*l* (28,564*l*.); Church of Englands Temperance Society, 8, 845*l*. (7,000*l*.); Clergy Orphan Corporation, 10, 558*l*. (11, 891.); Thames Church Mission, 2,349*l*, (2, 311*l*) Lords Day Observance Society, 1, 365*l*. (1, 261*l*.); Working Men's Lords Day Rest Association, 893*l*. (1, 036*l*.); Royal Naval Scripture Readers Society, 1, 870*l*. (1, 658*l*.); Home and Colonial School Society, 14, 046*l*. (12, 689*l*.); Anglo-Continental Society I, 14 *l*. (1, 204*l*.); Church Association, 1,518*l*. (6, 843*l*); Church Defence Institution, 4, 928*l*.; Monthly Tract Society, 3, 535*l*. (3, 000*l*.) Open-Air Mission 1, 206*l* (45, 450*l*); Evangelical Alliance, 1, 760*l*;) (1, 560*l*;) Protestant Educational Institute, 2,533*l*, (2, 284.)

LARGE NUMBERS of Mormons, about a thousand in all, Scandinavians, Swiss, Germans, English and Welsh, have been recently arriving at New York from Liverpool, bound for Salt Lake City. The activity and success of the Mormon missionaries appear to be undiminished, notwithstanding the death of their leader, Brigham Young.

TUESDAY, 27TH AUGUST.

WE TAKE the following from *Punch's Essence of Parliament*:

The Viceroy of India being empowered to muzzle the Vernacular Press, by deposit of caution-money liable to summary forfeiture after warning, such forfeiture to be followed by suppression of the offending journal on repetition of offence. Should not Parliament be kept informed whenever the muzzle is clapped on?

So asks Mr. Gladstone, in a speech of studied moderation. John Bull does not like the gag. His experience tells him that the good of a free Press with any inconveniences it may have, incalculably outweighs its evils. He does not believe that to drive diseases —political or bodily—is the best way to get rid of them, and he feels that the first condition for removing discontent is to give it free expression. Indian law already gives power to deal with seditious writings. Surely that is all that is wanted. At all events if the gag is to be used in India, let those who put it on feel they do so under the eye of Parliament.

Mr O'Donnell moved a superfluous amendment saying the same thing in more offensive terms.

Mr. Gorst could not see any justification for any distinction in the treatment of the British and Vernacular Press in India.

Sir, G. Campbell owned himself in a hobble. If he had as clear an opinion on the matter as Mr. Gladstone, he would have wound up with a stronger motion. There was a great deal to be said for and against the summary powers given by the new law. So Sir George gave the House three-quarters of an hours see-saw between the *pro* and *con* of the matter.

Mr. Smollett pitched savagely, after his manner, into the administration of India, and the British Press there which, he described as infinitely more pestilent than the Vernacular.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy supported the Viceroy's Act.

Mr. Shaw Levevre laughed at the inflate nonsence of the Vernacular Press to scorn. He would not strain law to silence bosh and bombast.

Mr. Fawcett blamed the Act, and still more the way it had been forced on the Indian Council.

Mr. E. Stanhope, for the India Office, hoped the Act would be kept *in terrorem* like a rod hung on the wall, to frighten the Vernacular Press-gang into good behaviour.

Sir H. James condemned the hurry with which the Act had been passed in India and approved at Home; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised that the Indian Government should be instructed to keep the Home Government informed of all proceedings under this Act, as, Lord Cranbrook has, in fact, already intimated to Lord Lytton.

This in effect was equivalent to carrying Mr. Gladstone's motions which was formally disposed of by a division of 208 to 152. The minority should have been 160, but for eight blunderers who got into the wrong lobby.

When *Punch* writes in this way it is evident that the heart of the English nation has been shocked by the Indian Gagging Act.

THE MAHARAJA of Kashmir, has, we are informed remitted for two months all the taxes levied from the working classes in his dominions. His Highness has also notified that rations of grain will be given daily to all who accept employment as porters on the road between Kahala and Baramoola in the carriage of grain. The prospects of the kharif crop have greatly improved lately, there having been an abundance of rain.

THE MOHANAS or fishermen of Kurrachee have forwarded a memorial to the Commissioner in Sind, praying that they may be exempted from paying the enhanced salt tax; they are large consumers of salt, which they use for the purpose of salting and curing fish. They state that persistence in enforcing the tax on them will result in nothing more nor less than driving them to abandon their calling altogether. But the Government has been smiten by the sentiment of equality in salt taxation.

THE STATESMAN hears that the Insolvency of Dr. Clerk, Lecturer on Dentistry, Medical College, having attracted the attention of Government, he is under suspension pending the submission of explanation of the circumstances under which he had recourse to the Insolvent Court.

MR. BRASSEY, the prince of contractors, in a lecture at Halifax on "Co-operative Production" said: "The dignity of the pen is so much more highly regarded than that of the hatchet or the hammer, that the youths of America universally prefer to take very moderate pay as clerks, rather than earn the wages, double their own in amount which are given to skilled artisans." So Keranism has the same charms everywhere.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN GUARDIAN thus begins an article:

The service which Sir Seymore Fitzgerald rendered the country in appointing seventeen of his relatives and friends to important offices for which they had omitted to disclose any special qualifications, and to which other persons had more or less decided claims, doubtless derived much of its value from the defensive action into which it ultimately forced the India Office. That action, as many of our readers must remember, took the form of special instructions to the Government of India, reserving the bulk of the appointments falling vacant in the Uncovenanted Service for natives of the country and requiring the Indian departments, in the exceptional instances in which it became, or was considered, necessary to appoint an Englishman in this country to any important vacancy, to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State. The object of the order lay upon its surface. It was to terminate such jobbery as that which the faineant Bombay Governor unblushingly perpetrated in the face of day.

But our East Indian brethren need not fret. If they will but acknowledge that they are the children of the soil, then they have the same "inherent right" to serve the country as other Indians.

A NATIVE BARRISTER, Mr. N. Subramaneyam, has been appointed to act as Coroner of Madras.

THE GOVERNMENT of India is said to have approved of the proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore for the establishment of a medical school at Bangalore for the purpose of educating and training native pupils for the grade of hospital assistants, to provide for the requirements of Mysore and Coorg, but to have declined to exempt the medical subordinates in Mysore from being subjected to the regulations for civil hospital assistants laid down in the Government Resolution, dated 31st August, 1877.

SENOR MONFORT, one of the tobacco controllers in the Phillipine Islands, has embarked for India under a special contract with the Government of India, to give instructions regarding tobacco-planting and to arrange for the same. We hope good results will follow his advent. Indian tobacco has a grand future before it.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH AUGUST.

THE FOLLOWING amended rule made by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under the Infanticide Act, has been approved by the Supreme Government :

Amended Rule VI.—The chaukidar of the village shall immediately report to the officer in charge of the police station the occurrence of a birth, whether male or female, in a proclaimed family, the death of a female infant under one year of age, and of a male infant under six months old; the illness of a female; and the removal of a pregnant woman to another village. He shall also report, on the occasion of his periodical visit to the police station, other deaths, removals and arrivals, and pregnancies, reported to him, if the village is entered in Register B.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of deaths returned for the N. W. P. and Oudh for June last is 120,767 as compared with 70,960 recorded for the same month of the previous year. And who is to hang for this tremendous death-rate?

A PARIS paper, the *Siecle*, has been fined 2,000fs. for stating that the late Emperor of the French had fraudulently increased his revenues by selling State lands. Prince Louis Napoleon was the prosecutor.

A CONTEMPORARY says that it is not generally known, as it ought to be, that pounded alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large teaspoonful of pulverized alum, sprinkled into a hogshead of water (the water stirred round at the time), will, after the lapse of a few hours, by precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the finest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful. This is well known among the natives of India.

THE LAST traveller through Asia Minor is perhaps Mr. Grattan Geary, the able and accomplished editor of the *Times of India*, almost the only Indian journal of which general readers, says the *London Examiner*, appear to know anything in England. Mr. Geary sailed from Bombay to the head of the Persian Gulf, passed through the Euphrates Valley, and onwards to Constantinople. While this testimony as to the miserably backward state of AsiaticTurkey is much of a piece with that of other travellers, Mr. Geary learned, after careful and varied inquiry, that some slight progress had been growing perceptible during recent years. The Missionaries, who ought to be good judges on a point of this sort, generally agreed in their statements as to this fact. In this respect he discoverd a somewhat remarkable contrast between the Turkish territories and those of His Majesty the Shah of Persia—the land on the right bank of the Shat-el-Arab being richly cultivated, while that on the left or Persian bank—though naturally as fertile as the former—was nothing better than a desert.

THE MUNICIPALITY of Prague is said to have decided to issue a manifesto requesting the ladies of the Bohemian capital to abandon the habit of wearing trains, and that, if the appeal prove useless, a yearly tax shall be imposed upon every train-wearer. We commend this news to our Indian Court.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot in Scotland for a memorial in honor of the late Dr. Duff. During the latter years of his life Dr. Duff entertained the idea of forming in Scotland a mission institute for the training of missionaries and mission agents. A number of friends, of various denominations, headed by Lord Polworth, an elder in the Established Church of Scotland, propose to found such an institution, to be called the *Duff Memorial Missionary Institute*. Its object will be to train divinity students and other young men for labour abroad, to give useful instruction to ladies about to engage in the work of foreign missions, and, if the funds permit, to train city missionaries, envangelists and colporteurs for the home mission field. The institute will be unsectarian in its constitution, and students of all envangelical denominations will be eligible to all its privileges. To accomplish the end in view, £20,000 are asked the whole of which sum is considered necessary to raise a suitable building and to provide a partial endowment.

THURSDAY, 29TH AUGUST.

A REPORT has been received, which, however, is not yet authenticated, that Yakub Khan escaped during confusion following on the death of Abdullah Jan and fled in the direction of Ghazni.

A TELEGRAM from Jullunder dated the 24th instant reports very serious damage to the line in the Beas valley, six girder bridges destroyed and the line from beas to Kurtarpore badly damaged throughout; the booking of first and second class passengers was to have been resumed on Monday last, such passengers being carried by trolly boat and raft; but it is feared that there will be no possibility of goods traffic for some weeks to come; as East Boyne bridge is destroyed and line for half a mile on *each side ruined*, the goods traffic will have to pass over the grand trunk road from Beas to Kurtarpore, which will doubtless be made ready for such traffic without delay.

A SYLHET correspondent writes that Mr. Luttman Johnson the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet has obtained the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to a Fair to be held at his head-quarters, to which the Zemindars of the District are willingly offering contributions. The Chief Commissioner, Sir Stuart Bayley and his Secretary Mr. Ridsdale were expected to visit Cachar and Sylhet by the 20th August.

CHITTAGONG has been so unfortunate in the selection of officers sent out for the administration of its affairs that it affords us great pleasure to hear so many good things said of Mr. Barber, sub-divisional officer of Coxbazar. A correspondent tells us that the feeling in his favor is so strong that the people naturally wish him to be permanently located at that station.

CAPTAIN GORDON, Deputy Commissioner of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is doing an invaluable service to the hill-people by drawing up a tariff of tolls to be levied on all forest produce on the most moderate scale. It is believed that if his scheme be approved the revenue from forest tolls may suffer some loss, but the advantage to the people will more than counterbalance this loss.

WE ARE REQUESTED to publish the following prospectus of the Mary Carpenter series of books projected by the Committee of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association :

The Committee of the Bengal Branch of the National Indian Association, having resolved to issue a series of Reading Books to be called the "Mary Carpenter Series"—to be written in an amusing and instructive style adopted for advanced girls and women, invite the assistance of competent Bengali writers in the production of such books on the conditions and terms herein stated.

The following subjects are suggested:—

Stories from History.

Biographies of Celebrated Persons.

Travels, with some account of foreign countries and their productions, anecdotes of Natural History, explanations of Natural phenomena, or descriptions of modern discoveries or inventions.

The books to be written in prose and in the Bengali vernacular, the style being framed after the best models, free from pedantic Sanskrit compounds on the one hand, and from vulgar colloquialisms on the other. The distinguishing characteristic must be a high and pure standard of morality; not only must indecent subjects be avoided, but even words which suggest vulgar or impure ideas must be eschewed. The ideas conveyed in the books must be presented as far as possible from a Native point of view. Although it is desired that no attempt should be made to inculcate any religious dogmas the books should not be wanting in religious tone.

During the present year it is proposed to publish two books in accordance with the above requirements, each to consist of about 100 pages. The Association will undertake the cost of publication, allowing to the writer, as his remuneration, two-thirds of the profits accruing from the sale. Six months will be granted for the preparation of the works.

It is not intended to invite competition, but to select certain writers from among the names sent in who will be asked to undertake the work.

The MSS. of the writers selected must be submitted for the approval of the Committee before publication.

M. S. KNIGHT
Honorary Secretary.

The principles on which the series is to be prepared are excellent. We hope friends of Indian female education will co-operate with the Association.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about slavery in Chittagong :

Would you or any of your readers believe that Slave trade of the worst type is carried on with impunity within the domain of Her Imperial Majesty? I for one could not; but facts are stubborn things, and I have been fully convinced of the existence of such a practice in Chittagong. I have been credibly informed by reliable and respectable persons who had direct communion with the traders, that young women are bought for Rs. 2,3,4 or 5 from near Cox's Bazar, and find a ready market in the districts of Eastern Bengal where they fetch Rs. 20,25,30,40 or even Rs. 50! The buyers and sellers are Mahomedans, and the wretched victims are offered up in the shrine of carnal lust, and are used for *Nikah* purposes. I doubt if the most radical Free trader can put such a stretch of latitude to his doctrines as to sanction this unholy traffic in human live stock; and I do not know if this is not a fit subject for interference, What are the authorities about? I think Government should look sharp into the matter.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Native Opinion* of Bombay thus gives his own experiences of the working of the land settlement in Bombay in reference to the controversy between ourselves and the *Statesman* on the subject;

I am an inhabitant of the Sangmeshwar talook of the Ratnagiri district and has had the misfortune of owning some ancestral rice fields and to be able to cultivate and keep them in the hands of my family. I was forced to leave my father-land and seek employment abroad in order to supply the necessary funds to pay the Government assessment which is not assessed below Rs 8 per acre—a rate which Mr. Knight will perhaps not think to be quite *mischievously light*. To cultivate about 5 acres of land—the quantity we possess—we spend one hundred Rupees and more per annum and pay about Rs. 40 as the Government dues on it while the most prosperous years brings in about 3 or 3½ *Khandies* of unhusked rice and about Rs. 10 worth of the beans being the produce of the after-crop. Now a *Khandi* of unhusked rice would fetch about Rs. 30 on the spot, but the rate twenty years ago never rose above half of that. It is only during the times of the high prices that the produce of the land covers the cash expenses we incur losing, however, all the personal labours, superintendence, &c., in the bargain. Latterly partial failures of crops have been unfortunately more a rule than an exception and the fields gradually deteriorating in quality have upon the whole proved to be mere millstone round our neck, I am unable to answer if you ask why we have kept such a losing concern hanging in our hands, except by telling you that it is partly the love of father-land and the necessity of having something to do to spend our times by that period the land and the owners together.

And yet the *Statesman* contends that the settlement of Bombay is *mischievously light*!

FRIDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that a prize of Rs. 500 will be awarded by the Government of India for the best English Sanitary Primer, which may meet with their approval. The treatise should not consist of more than 24 pages of print, and the prize work will be the property of Government, who will be at liberty to translate it into different vernacular languages.

THE CHARACTER of the witnesses at the Surat Trial may be gathered from the following, which we take from a Bombay paper :

The first witness remarked, *en passant*, that he once supplied milk to Motilal Inspector, but never got the money for it. It appeared witness was very intimate with Ghellu Kirparam, who, the defence alleged, is a Police agent of Motilal Inspector. The second witness was Nurrotumdas Dharamdass who, according to his own admission, was dismissed from the service of the Surat Municipality on a charge of fabricating a municipal bill.

Mr. Gill, Counsel for the defendants, "complained of want of access to his clients in jail for the purpose of getting instructions. He was without a brief and without even a list of the witnesses; and he remarked he might as well throw up his brief as conduct the case under such disadvantages." Really the Surat Trial is becoming a huge public scandal.

MAHARANI SHURNOMOYE delivered a quite lady-like address from behind the purdah on the occasion of her decoration with the Crown of India. We make the following extract from it :

The greatest monarch of the world, the sovereign-mother of India, has been pleased to vouchsafe to me the most distinguished honor that she has bestowed on Her Royal family, and, by so doing, made me an object worthy of a place nearer to the foot of the Royal Throne. This recognition is to be ascribed to my extraordinary good fortune, and I feel extremely proud. My pleasure knows no bounds. Her uncommon mercy thus shewn to me, will be constantly cherished in my recollection.

And we all feel proud of the honor conferred upon the Maharani.

THE DELHI GAZETTE gives an interesting account of a Hindu astrologer, Pundit Kashinath, who visited him. Our contemporary says :

"He foretold about our relatives, of those that were absent how they were employed, and of events likely to happen to us; this time alone can prove, but to a question put by a bearer regarding an absent son he replied that the son was in great pecuniary trouble, and that he would or has already appealed to his father for assistance. Such really happened to be the case, for the bearer had received that morning a letter from his son.

The Pundit, says our contemporary, has letters from the Magistrates and Collectors of the several districts he has visited, mentioning him as a great fortune-teller. He does not accept any remuneration for his trouble.

ACCORDING to the *East* the Government has at last offered the Raja of Susang rupees one lac and a half as compensation for forcible appropriation of his Hill estate. This was another high-handed act of Sir George Campbell.

THE ST. PETERSBURGH newspapers state that the expedition of General Kaufmann is intended to operate against the Amir of Cabul, who has given the Russian Government serious cause for complaint. The Embassy of Mr. Weinberg to Bokhara has returned to Tashkend with the assurance of the Amir's support, but at the same time it is understood that the Russian Envoy's reception at Karshi was very cool, and that General Kaufmann can scarcely count on more than the Bokhariat ruler's neutrality. The troops are still on the march to the Oxus.

SATURDAY, 31ST AUGUST.

THE STATESMAN has literally dug from the grave evidence against the heartless Famine policy of Sir George Couper. Mr. J. B. Mackonochie, Deputy Commissioner of the Sultanpore District, Oudh, is dead, and the following letter has been discovered among his papers :

Sultanpore, Nov. 25. 1877.—The district is in a perilous state. I have tried to stave of collecting, but have received peremptory orders to begin. This will be the last straw on the back of the unfortunate cultivator, who, without a hope of anything from *khureef* or *aghani* will be compelled to stump up. A more suicidal policy I cannot conceive. *I have done what I could to open the Commissioner's and Lieutenant-Governor's eyes to the state of the place, but without avail.* I have nothing for it but to carry out the orders of Government, which means simple ruin. What the result will be I do not see, and hardly care to think of.

So even the dead rise against Sir George!

THERE WERE 214 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 24th August, of which 84 were from fever, 15 from cholera, 21 from diarrhœa and dy-

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sentery, 4 from small-pox, 25 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Six children were still-born and 3 persons died from old age. There were 16 deaths amongst non-Asiatics and mixed races four of which were from cholera and the rest from fever and other diseases.

THE ABOVE journal gives the following private note from Mr. Bright: "I never think of India without anxiety. I have no faith in its governments and statesmen, and in some respects I fear their principles have of late years changed for the worse." Decidedly so. It is the passion for Personal Government, which is driving things from bad to worse.

THE SAME PAPER states that one of the Secretaries in the Military Department of the Government of India has lately issued an order to the effect that the Hindu peons, many of whom are of high caste, must not appear at their work with caste marks on their foreheads. This reminds us of the celebrated line of Pope—fools rush in where angels fear to tread!

IT IS stated that seeing the success of the Agricultural College of Madras, the Government of Bombay proposes to establish a similar College in the Western Presidency. Will Bengal remain behind? Babu Joykissen Mookerjea once offered to contribute a very large sum for the establishment of an Agricultural College in Bengal. Cannot advantage be now taken of his munificent offer?

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* hears that Miss Helen Taylor, the stepdaughter of the late Mr. John Stuart Mill, has resolved to offer herself as a candidate for parliamentary honours, to the electors of Southwark. Miss Helen Taylor is already a member of the London School Board, and she hopes that, should she be elected M. P. for Southwark, she would by that means bring the question of woman's right to the suffrage to a crisis, and compel the House of Commons to take serious notice of it. Hurrah for Miss Taylor!

THE Doorga Poojah Holidays commence this year from Monday, the 30th September, to Friday, the 11th October, both days inclusive. It is stated that the private Banks contemplate to include Saturday, the 12th October. We hope the Government of India will also include this Saturday in the list of Doorga Puja Holidays.

WE ARE glad to observe that Babu Rajnarain Bose of the Adi Brahmo Samaj has undertaken the editorship of the works of the late Raja Rammohun Roy. There is not another person amongst the educated natives of Bengal who by his antecedents, pursuits, predelictions and sympathies, is better qualified for the task.

THE LAST number of the *Indian Charivari* maintains its character. The Cartoon representing the reception of the Russian Envoy by the Amir of Kabul and his advice to His Highness to avoid the British Embassy is a good hit.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals. 1. Speech of the Earl of Northbrook in the House of Lords on the 5th August 1878 on representing a Petition from the inhabitants of Calcutta. 2. Report on the Administration of Mysore for 1876-77. 3. Annual Report on the Insane Asylums in Bengal for 1877. 4. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XI Part 3. 5. First Annual Report of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association for 1877-78. 6. Scott's Lady of the Lake with notes and illustrations prepared for the use of candidates of the Calcutta University,—Serampore Alfred Press. 7. Journal of the National Indian Association, No. 92, August 1878. 8. The Bengal Magazine, No. 73, August, 1878. 9. Statement of present Requirements and proposal for completion of the Building, University College, London. 10. Bhramara. A monthly vernacular journal for Bhadra, 1285 B. E. 11. Bengali Grammar published under the direction of the Superintendent of the Calcutta Female School.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 26th August.—In consequence of British Consular reports accusing the Russians of connivance in the Bulgarian atrocities, Lord Salisbury has sent a despatch to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburgh on the subject. A semi-official communication from St. Petersburgh states that the imputation is an insult to the Russian army, and interprets it as an intention on the part of Lord Salisbury to intervene in Bulgaria, and nullify the Congress arrangements; and adds that the Russian Government knows how to protect the rights of the Bulgarians during the year of occupation.

27*th*—The *Times* deprecates a hostile attitude towards the Ameer, and says a Mission, if wisely conducted, will be far more effective than an army would be.

The *Times* says that our past policy of abstention in Afghanistan has proved a failure, and that Afghanistan must be our buckler instead of a weapon against us. The *Times* supports a conciliatory policy with the Ameer, and intervention on behalf of Yakoob Khan. The *Times* announces that a Chinese diplomatic mission is going to Russia relative to frontier questions.

28*th*.—The Government has accepted the Peninsular and Oriental Company's tender for the conveyance of the India and China Mails for a period of eight years. The *Times* announces that England will never again guarantee a Turkey loan or even help Turkey in obtaining one, as it cannot mix financial difficulties with the Anglo-Turkey convention.

29th.—The Daily News in commenting on the death of the Heir apparent to the throne of Cabul urges that efforts be made to obtain the release of, and restore to favour Yakoob Khan, but that anyhow English prestige must be maintained.

Constantinople, 25th August.—The Russian head-quarters are transferred to Rodosto. The insurrectionary movement in Bosnia remains unabated, despite the defeats of large insurgent forces at Doboj and Zoornik. Austria is mobilising eleven more divisions.

26*th*—The evacuation of Batoum is postponed until the 12th September. The Porte, in order to introduce reforms in her Asiatic Provinces, desires the aid of England to raise a loan upon the revenues of Cyprus. The insurgents renewed their attack on the 20th; a division of Austrians were at Doboj on the 24th but were defeated, and compelled to fall back after nine hours' continuous fighting.

28*th*—The Lazis have abandoned their resistance to a Russian occupation of Batoum. General Todleben urged the Porte to send Turkish regular troops to occupy the Rhodope Mountains, in order to prevent conflicts.

29th—Mehemet Pacha has been entrusted with the task of removing the difficulty regarding the rectification of the frontier between Turkey and Montenegro.

30*th*.—Turkey is concentrating troops on the Turco-Graciau frontier.

Vienna, 29th August.—The Austro-Hungarian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina is to be increased to 180,000 men.

31st.—Total Austrain loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners up to the present in Bosno (Bosnia) and Herzegovina insurrection is 1,500 men. Conclusion of an Austro-Turkish convention is looked upon as improbable. The Province of Herzegovina has been almost entirely subjugated.

Berlin, 28th August—The German federal council have adopted a bill for the repression of socialists.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

The Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., will hold an examination in Geometrical Optics on *Thursday* the *5th September* at 7½ P. M.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on *Saturday* the *7th Inst.*, next at 4 P. M.

Subject: Oxides of Chlorine.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1878.

THE LORDS ON INDIAN TAXATION.

I.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S SPEECH.

THE dumb millions of India ought to feel deeply grateful to Lord Northbrook, their late Viceroy, for lending them a tongue to convey their grievances on the subject of taxation to the Imperial Legislature. On the 5th ultimo his Lordship presented the Calcutta petition to the House of Lords praying for reduction of expenditure and therewith reduction of taxation. His Lordship generally supported the petitioners, and concluded as the *Times* puts it by "assailing the financial policy of Lord Lytton and his Council as unsound, unnecessary, and even perilous." We propose to give copious extracts from his Lordship's speech, with a corrected copy of which we have been favoured, to shew how warmly and generously does he sympathize with the people of India in the grievous burthens, which have been imposed upon them by the present Government. Lord Northbrook thus introduced the petition to the House:

The petition was signed by 2,000 persons, and from his personal knowledge he could state that among the petitioners were some Native gentlemen who occupied the highest positions in the province of Bengal. Among them were Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore, one of the members of the Legislative Council of India; Maharajah Narendra Krishna, lately a member of the Legislative Council of India; members of the Legislative Council of Bengal, both Mussulman and Hindoo, one of the latter being Kristodas Pal, the editor of the *Hindoo Patriot*, a journal written entirely in English by Natives of Bengal, which, though freely criticising the acts of the authorities in India, was in its whole tone and spirit thoroughly loyal to the British Government.

For ourselves we desire to thank His Lordship publicly for his kind testimony, which has not only a high value because it comes from a statesman of a rigidly judicial cast of mind, unbending uprightness, and wide and generous sympathies, whose name is cherished by the people of this country as second only to that of Canning the Just, but also of peculiar value at this time because it serves as an antidote to the Campbellian poison discharged in the House of Commons.

His Lordship then dwelt upon the undoubted loyalty of the petitioners, and quoted the following letter from the Secretary to the Petition Committee as a proof of the good sense, which characterized them:

I have the honour to forward by this mail the petition to the house of Lords regarding Indian expenditure and taxation, signed by 2,000 persons. The Commitee regret that since the adoption of the petition at the public meeting held in this city on the 2nd of March last, events in Europe have taken a gloomy turn, which may compel England to have recourse to arms for the protection of British interest. At a time like this it may be inopportune to urge upon Parliament the question of the adjustment of the military charges of England in relation to India, on a fair and equitable basis, which will necessarily lead to further burdens upon the Imperial Exchequer.

His Lordship remarked, "he thought the sentiments expressed in that letter were such as do credit to the petitioners. The fact that they did not wish the petition to be presented at a time when the state of affairs on the Continent of Europe was in so uncertain a condition shewed a very loyal feeling on their part, which would doubtless be appreciated by their Lordships." His Lordship added:

As regards his (Lord Northbrook's) position with respect to the petition—knowing the worth and character of the petitioners—seeing that the petition was written in the most loyal and proper spirit—and that, while he could not entirely agree with its contents, there was very much with which he concurred; he thought that there was no reason, notwithstanding the high position he had recently filled in India, to prevent him from presenting the petition.

His Lordship then turned to the contents of the petition:

"Turning to the contents of the petition, the first head of expenditure to which the petitioners drew attention was the military. They wished for a re-adjustment of the principle on which the English and the Indian shares of the Home expenditure for Her Majesty's forces serving in India were now apportioned.

The petitioners went into considerable detail on this subject, shewing that there had been an increase of something like a million sterling in the Home charges of the British Army in India. In asking that these charges should be revised, the petitioners had only done the same thing that had been done by successive Secretaries of State for India. The noble Marquis opposite (the Marquis of Salisbury) had urged the claims of India in terms nearly as strong as those which were used by the Duke of Argyll. Successive Governments of India had expressed similar opinions. When he (Lord Northbrook) was in India he had addressed several despatches to the Secretary of State, urging that those charges should be revised, to the relief of the Indian finances. The same views were entertained by his successor (Lord Lytton).

"The petitioners shewed that many committees had considered this question, the last being a committee presided over by his friend, Mr. Bouverie, in June, 1875. Neither the petitioners nor he (Lord Northbrook) supposed that there was any desire on the part of the Secretaries of State for War to act unjustly to India. He was certain that it was the desire of his noble friend behind him (Viscount Cardwell) to act in this, as in all other matters, with perfect fairness and justice, and he had full confidence that Her Majesty's present Government wished to do what was right in the matter. He would not dwell further on this part of the subject, more especially as he understood that the noble Viscount opposite (Lord Cranbrook) had some information to convey to their Lordships, which he trusted might prove satisfactory."

This was the reason that Lord Northbrook did not lay much stress upon the Home Charges, to which the petitioners had drawn particular attention. We will dwell upon this subject in a future issue.

Lord Northbrook then went on:

Besides the increase in the Home charges of the British troops serving in India, the petitioners alluded to many occasions in which the army of India had been engaged out of India upon Imperial service, when in their opinion an undue portion of the expense was charged upon India. He (Lord Northbrook) was of opinion that India was charged with more than was equitable in the case of the Abyssinian war; and in the case of a small force sent to the neighbourhood of Singapore a few years ago, he entertained, and had expressed, the same opinion. Moreover, he considered that Indian revenues had been charged in that case contrary to law, and he had last year asked the Secretary of State (the Marquis of Salisbury) to explain why an address was not moved to the Crown, which, by the Government of India Act, should have been done before such a charge was imposed upon India. The noble Marquis was unable to afford their Lordships any explanation of this matter. It was a small affair, but still it was important that the law should be observed. He would not allude further to it, more especially as he was glad to perceive that in the case of the Native Indian troops recently brought for service to Malta, a right principle had been adopted for the first time. The whole of the expense of the transport and the pay of those troops was to be charged on the Imperial revenue.

He would add that the recent despatch of Native troops to Malta had placed the question of the Home charges of the army employed in India on a different footing from that which it occupied before. When any portion of Her Majesty's forces were sent out from this country to India, India paid for the whole cost of recruiting and training every man sent out—so much for an infantry soldier—so much for a gunner, and so on, besides their pay and maintenance, from the moment they left England; while on the other hand, if the Indian forces were sent out of India on Imperial service, this country did not pay anything for the cost of

recruiting or training them, and very seldom for the whole of their pay. A considerable portion of the charge for them upon India herself As it was now recognised that Native Indian troops might be made available for service with the other troops of Her Majesty in portions of Her Majesty's dominions other than India—he thought that constituted a good reason for placing the Home charges for troops serving in India on a basis more liberal towards India.

The petitioners considered that some reduction might be made in the strength of the Native Army of India. He (Lord Northbrook) had considered this subject most carefully while in India, and could not agree with the petitioners that it would be desirable to reduce the Native Army, but of the two alternatives he would prefer a smaller army to an increased taxation. He remembered the opinion given by Lord Canning, that if it was a question between imposing new and irritating taxes in India, and reducing the British forces in India—"Danger for danger," he believed those were Lord Canning's words—"I should prefer to reduce the army," and he (Lord Northbrook) very much sympathised with Lord Canning's views.

The feeling expressed by the petitioners on the subject of military expenditure were undoubtedly genuine and sincere; this was shewn by the speech of Sir Ashley Eden, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in the Legislative Council of India, in December last, when the new taxes were proposed. Sir Ashley Eden said "that while the Natives of Bengal were prepared to bear loyally the additional taxation necessary to provide for the famine expenditure, it was his duty to inform the Government that a strong feeling was entertained by them that the military expenditure was susceptible of reduction, and that it should be reduced."

His Lordship next directed his attention to public works expenditure. He said:

"The next head of expenditure to which the petitioners referred was "Public Works." They said "the Public Works Department constitutes another fruitful source of expenditure." They considered that however valuable railways or irrigation works might be, the expenditure upon them was not always judicious, and ought to be carefully checked. It was remarkable that whenever the opinions of intelligent, educated, and thoughtful Natives of India were expressed, they were altogether at variance with the views advocated by Mr. Bright at certain public meetings last year, that the best thing for India would be that some thirty millions should be laid out at once upon irrigation. The petitioners thought, and he (Lord Northbrook) entirely agreed with them, that public works were too dearly purchased if they involved the imposition of increased burdens on the people.

He (Lord Northbrook) was somewhat apprehensive, from the recent accounts published in India, that the expenditure upon public works constructed with borrowed money was increasing too rapidly consistently with the condition of the finances. In 1876-7, the expenditure upon such works was £3,809,284, and Sir William Muir, the Financial member of the Council of the Viceroy, said in his Budget statement that the Government intended, in consequence of the increased charge on the finances which resulted from the depreciation in the value of silver, still further to contract that expenditure. But in 1877-8, the expenditure was £4,877,000, and in 1878-9, it is estimated at £4,555,000. It was probable that this increase had been occasioned by the necessity of providing employment for the people during the famine in the South of India, but he (Lord Northbrook) felt somewhat apprehensive of the intentions of the Government of India in this respect, more especially as he had read some speeches made in India, which indicated that some scheme for the construction of local works from borrowed money, the interest of which must come in one way or another out of taxes, had been under consideration.

The petitioners also quoted the opinion, which it seemed has been published in India, of Sir Andrew Clarke, an Engineer officer of distinction, who was selected by the noble Marquis opposite (Salisbury) to superintend the Public Works in India, that there was a great redundancy in the staff of Engineers in India. Sir Andrew Clarke was reported to have written:—"Some special means should be adopted to induce or to force the retirement of at least 100 Engineers," and to have expressed an opinion against the Coopers Hill College, which apparently had the effect of sending to India an excessive supply of young civil engineers, at an unnecessary cost to Indian revenues. He (Lord Northbrook) had no recollection of having received any representations of that nature when he was in India, but he trusted that, considering the high authority of Sir Andrew Clarke, the Secretary of State would lay upon the table any communications that might have been received from India upon the subject."

While on this subject His Lordship remarked he hoped that no guarantee will be given to the proposed Euphrates Valley Railway by the Government of India. Respecting the employment of natives His Lordship said:

"The petitioners proceeded to express their opinion that some reductions might be made in the cost of the general administration of India, and particularly by the increased employment of Natives of India. He (Lord Northbrook) could answer for it that the desire of the Government of India for many years had been to employ Natives of India wherever their services could be made available to the advantage of the public service; and he was aware, from communications which he had received from Lord Lytton, that this was an object which he had much at heart, and that he hoped to be able to make arrangements for the employment of an additional number of Natives of India, which might also have the effect of producing some saving of expenditure.

His Lordship supported the prayer of the petitioners for local Councils for deliberation in financial matters. His Lordship remarked:

"He (Lord Northbrook) knew that it was the opinion of many high authorities, and among them of his friend Sir William Muir, who was for many years Lieutenant-Governor of the North Western Provinces, that now that the responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces had been much increased, especially in regard to the disposal of the Provincial revenues, it was very desirable to establish some kind of Council, to assist them in their duties, and moreover to supply an element of stability to the policy of those Provinces, which was, under the present system, almost entirely under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor for the time being. He (Lord Northbrook) was inclined to think that it might be well to strengthen the Provincial Governments by the establishment of some description of Councils, and he thought that if this were done it would be desirable to appoint to such Councils Natives of India of high character, such, for example, as have filled the office of members of the different Legislative Councils. Another suggestion had been made of a similar kind, that Native gentlemen who had filled high office under the Government, should be formed into a kind of Privy Council, and should have the function, which they would consider as a high honour, of advising the Government, in some recognised capacity, upon matters of importance. He (Lord Northbrook) entertained a strong opinion of the advantage which was derived by the Government of India from taking into their counsels such Natives of India, and more especially in regard to taxation, where it was of the greatest importance to know the real feelings of the people."

Adverting to the prayer of the petitioners His Lordship thus impeached the financial policy of the present Government of India:

The noble Marquis opposite (the Marquis of Salisbury), when Secretary of State for India, pointed out in one of his speeches that the distress and mortality caused by the recent famine arose, not from the want of a sufficient supply of food in India, nor from the want of means of communication for food enough seems always so have been conveyed by means of the railways to the most distressed districts, but because the people were not well enough off to bear the strain of two successive bad years, and had nothing to depend on but the public works provided for them by the Government, and the charitable assistance which was contributed for their relief. The noble Marquis looked forward to the improvement of the condition of the people as the best security against the recurrence of such calamities. The petitioners said "that of the various suggestions made for the mitigation of famine sufferings that made by the noble Marquis, viz., the observance of frugality by the people, is both sound and practical. But, (they added with truth,) "that the people of India are noted for thrifty and frugal habits, and for patience under suffering, and that if the poorer classes fall an easy prey to a widespread disaster like the famine, it is not because they are extravagant in times of prosperity, but because their means are very limited, and that the multiplication of public burdens upon them must diminish the little room they have for the practice of that frugality upon which the noble Marquis justly lays stress."

With regard to the anticipation of the petitioners, that by a re-adjustment of the military charges or by some other such economies as they had indicated, enough would be saved to equal the million and a half which it was proposed to raise by additional taxation, he could not himself think it right to hold out any such expectation. Although he thought something might be done in the way of reduction of expenditure, and he was satisfied that the Government of India were not neglectful of any opportunity that might occur for effecting reductions, he did not think it likely that the cost of the Government of India could be very considerably diminished. Whatever savings might be made in one direction would be met by the increasing demands for improvements of different kinds throughout India.

But there was an aspect of the question which appeared to him to afford a more favourable prospects of the remission of taxation than the reductions of expenditure recommended by the petitioners. It appeared to him that some, at least, of the new taxes were not necessary, and ought not to be imposed.

From the accounts of the revenue and expenditure of India for the last four or five years they found that, exclusive of the money spent on public works, and that spent on account of famine-relief, there were surpluses of between two and three millions sterling in each of the years from 1873-4 up to 1876-7 when the surplus fell to about one million sterling and, according to the statement published by the Government of India, if there had been no famine there would have been a surplus of two millions and three-quarters for the year 1877-8. Accordingly it would appear at first sight that there was no necessity for putting on additional taxation in order to obtain the surplus of £1,500,000 which the Government of India considered should be provided as an insurance against expenditure on account of famines, and £500,000 as an ordinary balance, or £2,000,000 in all. With the exception of 1876-7 more than the surplus required had been obtained in each of the last five years. The insurance against famine had been kept up. The whole cost, six and a half millions of the Bengal famine had been paid out of surplus income in a few years. Unfortunately, however, that impression would not be correct. The depreciation in the value of silver made the cost of the remittances to England from India a million and a half sterling more than it was a few years ago. On the other hand, the guaranteed railways were paying so well that the sum which the Government had to pay on account of these undertakings had been very inconsiderable of late.

Having regard to all the circumstances of the case, he admitted that a certain amount of increased taxation was necessary, and about a year ago new taxes were imposed, and certain other arrangements made which improved the financial position by about £700,000.

But in February of this year a licence-tax was imposed, and a cess imposed upon land. There was additional taxation to the amount of £1,100,000 imposed in that month. The speeches made by the Viceroy and by members of the Government of India in December last had led him (Lord Northbrook) to believe at first that it was necesaay to impose this additional taxation, But the discussion in December last took place before full information could have been in the possession of the Government of the financial result of the year 1877-8, or of the prospects of the coming year. The new taxes were voted before the Budget for the year was, or could have been, prepared; and when in March the usual estimates and accounts were published he was unable to find in them a justification for the imposition of £1,100,000 of additional taxation. The Budget of March provided for an estimated surplus for 1878-9 for £2,156,000. He was happy to say that the Indian Estimates had been framed with such care of late years, that any Government was perfectly safe in concluding that the receipts would be in excess of the amounts at which they were estimated, This was shewn by comparing the estimates and accounts of each year from 1873-4 to 1877-8, inclusive, In 1873-4, the estimated surplus was £220,000, the actual surplus was more than £2,000,000. In 1874-5 the estimated surplus was £1,192,000, the actual surplus more than £2,5000,00; in 1875-6 the estimated surplus was half-a million the actual surplus a million and a quarter; in 1876-7 the estimated surplus was £144,000, the actual surplus a million. In 1877-8 the estimated surplus was £1,803,300, and the most recent accounts shew that it will probably be two millions and three-quarters. He did not condemn the practice of under-estimating receipts. The Government of India were perfectly right to be on the safe side; but with estimates so carefully framed it would, in his opinion, have been amply sufficient to have estimated for a surplus of a million and a half instead of for a surplus of £3,156,000. Unless some unforeseen disturbance of the finances occurred, there would have been every probability of an actual surplus of two millions at the end of the year.

This opinion of his (Lord Northbrook's) was confirmed by the figures of the Budget itself. Besides the estimated surplus having been, in his opinion, in excess of the real requirements of the case, he found that Customs' duties had been taken off to the amount of £232,000; so that upon the face of the Budget it appeared to him that if no taxes had been taken off some at least of the new taxes would have been unnecessary. But the news received that morning from Calcutta was that the salt tax had just been very considerably reduced in Bengal and the North West.

He could not, of course, state precisely what the financial effect of that measure would be, but he could state what the calculation of his responsible advisers was of the financial effect which would have followed from a somewhat similar measure which was under his consideration in the year 1873. In that year, he was informed that to reduce the salt duty in Northern India to two rupees four annas, and in Bengal to two rupees twelve annas, being somewhat less than the reduction which, if the report be correct, had been made now, would involve a loss to the revenue of £758,000.

What was the meaning of the course adopted by the Indian Government? It was this—that the Government found that they had a greater surplus than they expected to have, and they had, therefore, in the middle of the financial year, made a considerable reduction in the duty on salt. The calculations they had made in December last were, in fact, too gloomy. They supposed themselves to be in a worse financial position than that in which they really were, and, anticipating now a larger surplus than they had expected either in December or March, they resolved to remit other taxation instead of not levying the new taxes they had put on. Now, those taxes were put on for an express purpose, and they were justified as having been put on for one purpose only. Sir J. Strachey, speaking on the 8th of February, 1878, said:—"These new taxes are required for the sole purpose of giving us, year by year, a sufficient surplus of income over expenditure to meet famine charges. Again, the preamble of the Bills which imposed the new taxation made that clear. It ran thus:—"Whereas, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue." And the proceeds of the taxes were to be applied to that purpose only.

It appeared to him that in the face of that statement the Government of India were bound, the moment they saw they had imposed new taxes which were not required, to cease levying them, instead of using the surplus for the purpose of taking off old taxes.

But it might be said that the taxes which were imposed it was advisable to impose, and that the taxes which were reduced it was advisable to remit He did not think that any one who was well acquainted with India would concur in that view. The new taxes were a licence tax and an increase of the cesses on land, The licence tax was an unpopular impost, bearing as it did on the poorer portion of the commercial classes throughout India, while the increase of the cesses on land disturbed the settlement under which an occupier of land held his land for a certain term of years. Necessity could alone justify the imposition of such taxes and they ought to be removed as soon as possible. He knew it was thought by many that it was very advisable to reduce the salt duty and to get rid of the Customs' line; he did not wish to undervalue the importance of measure, and he should gladly have gone in that direction further than he did had he been able to do so; but of all taxes the salt duty weighed with least oppression upon the people of India, and created the least discontent, and such was the opinion expressed by Sir J. Strachey on the 27th of December last.

He said that "payment of the tax is distributed over the year by almost daily instalments, each of them infinitesimally small," and that "in the years 1859, 1860, and 1862, the salt duty was raised in Bengal by twelve annas a maund, and in the Upper Provinces by one rupee a maund, not only without occasioning discontent or reducing consumption, but the measures hardly ever attracted attention." On the same occasion Sir Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, whose attention to the welfare of the people is well known, gave it as his deliberate opinion that a reduction of the salt tax in Bengal was not required. He called it "a sacrifice of revenue in concession to theory which would afford no real relief to the people." The changes made in the Customs' tariff might be desirable in themselves, especially the remission of the export duty upon sugar. But in his opinion, however right it might be to make those reforms they ought to have been postponed until they could have been effected without the imposition of new taxes, In India it was unwise and unsafe to take off taxes to which the people were accustomed and to impose others. The noble Marquis opposite (Salisbury) used wise words on this point when examined a few years ago before a Committee of the other House of Parliament. He said: "The difference between England and India in matters of finance is this, that in England you can raise a large increase of taxation without in the least degree risking the security of your institutions, but you cannot do so in India.."

When he (Lord Northbrook) was in India a correspondence took place between the Government of India and the noble Marquis on the subject of certain reductions of Customs' duties. The Government of India expressed their opinion that it would be highly inexpedient to impose fresh taxes for the purpose of making those reductions, and the noble Marquis both in writing to the Government of India, and in his place in that House, expressed his entire concurrence with that opinion, and said that the Customs' reform he wished to make "was not by any means intended to involve any increase of taxation." He (Lord Northbrook) had then expressed the satisfaction with which he had received that assurance from the noble Marquis. It was renewed last year

in explicit terms by the Under-Secretary of State in the other House of Parliament, But what had been done now? New taxes had been put on; and immediately afterwards old taxes had been taken off, which, if they had been left alone, would have made some, at least, of the new taxes unnecessary.

Their Lordships should bear in mind what was the opinion of men who had governed India in reference to the effect of imposing fresh taxation. He had had to consider the question in India with the advice and assistance of the best and ablest Indian civil servants, and he had made himself acquainted with the opinions of his predecessors. He found that in a paper which had been laid before Parliament and was in their Lordships' library, Lord Mayo said, not long before his lamented death: "A feeling of discontent and dissatisfaction existed among every class, both European and Native, on account of the constant increase of taxation which had for years been going on." And Lord Mayo added, "The continuance of that feeling was a political danger, the magnitude of which could hardly be over-estimated." Such was the opinion of Lord Mayo; and he (Lord Northbrook), after taking every pains he could to inquire for himself, and with the responsibility of the Government of India upon him, deliberately arrived at the same conclusion.

In giving their Lordships his views on the subject of the taxes which had been imposed in India, he had acted with reluctance. Since he had returned from India he had avoided troubling their Lordships often on matters connected with India. It had been his desire to give what little support he could to Her Majesty's Government upon Indian affairs, and it was especially his desire to interpose no difficulties in the way of the Government of Indian. At the same time, in a matter of such importance, concerning the welfare of India, it was his duty to express his opinions and to point out the danger of imposing fresh taxes. He might have hesitated if he had thought there was no remedy; but as the remedy was clear there was an additional reason why he should take that opportunity of expressing his views on the subject. He trusted that the reduction of the salt tax might be postponed, and that the Government of India might be able to remit some part, at least, of the new taxes which had been imposed. He would only add that the danger to India and the stability of British rule there from the imposition of unnecessary taxation and anything like extravagant administration of the finances was far greater, in his opinion, than any likely to arise from the recent alteration of the position of Russia in Asia Minor. The noble Lord concluded by moving for copy of any correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject of the excess of supply of civil engineers for service in India.

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. The protest which Lord Northbrook uttered against the increase of direct taxation in India will we doubt not find an echo through the length and breadth of India. How deeply do our countrymen regret that their late Viceroy was not here when the question of meeting famine expenditure was discussed. If at this juncture he had been at the helm of affairs, he would not have certainly imposed the grinding taxation, which the present Government have had recourse to. Lord Northbrook exposed the arithmetical inconsistencies of the Finance Minister and almost hinted that Sir John Strachey had taken money under false pretences, that there was more surplus than the Government knew what to do with it, and that it was a most short-sighted if not a wicked policy to have applied the surplus to the reduction of the salt duties, with which the people were familiar, and which did not in the least press upon them, instead of to the repeal of the license tax, which was sure to produce oppression. Lord Northbrook was the first Viceroy after the Mutiny of '57, who had the courage to relieve the people of India of heavy direct taxation, and to meet all current demands of the State with the existing revenue, and the sentiments to which he gave utterance in presenting the Calcutta petition to the House of Lords serve to enhance the regret which we all feel at the retirement of a ruler, who had mastered so well the secret of governing an alien race like the millions of this country in peace and contentment and with affection.

II.

LORD CRANBROOK'S REPLY.

Lord Cranbrook, the present Secretary of State, for India made a rather lame reply to Lord Northbrook. The latter had to fight the battle single-handed. The great Indian statesmen, who sit in the Upper House, were not there to support his Lordship. Lord Halifax and Lord Lawrence had left London. The Duke of Argyll was in mourning. So the whole battle was left to Lord Northbrook. But finance was his Lordship's specialty, and he was a host in himself on that subject. Lord Cranbrook confessed that "he felt considerable disadvantage on the subject of the finances of India after the noble lord, who had had such long experience of India." But this commendable feeling, we are sorry to observe, did not restrain him from making light of a subject, which affected the vital interests of the people of India, and on which probably turned the key-note of Indian loyalty. In the first place His Lordship vaguely said that there were some mis-statements in the petition about certain military charges. He remarked: "Their lordships would observe that this conversation began with the remarks of the noble lord upon the petition which was presented by the British Indian Association. He was far from undervaluing that petition, but at the same time he was not prepared to admit that it was anything like an accurate statement of the facts of the case. His noble friend would, if he read the petition, observe some of the most extraordinary mistakes in it that it was possible to conceive. This was especially noticeable with respect to the non-effective charges." We do not wonder if there have been mistakes in the figures of the military charges, for the petitioners could give the figures only from published statements, and could not therefore pretend to the precise accuracy of official statements. But the petition has not been resultless as regards the Home Military Charges of India. Lord Cranbrook remarked:

With reference to the question of military expenditure to which his attention had been drawn it has been his duty to go into that matter. He obtained the services of a gentleman of great ability, Mr. E. Bouverie, and he was anxious to arrive at a settlement between the War Office and India Office, and he could say he never had taken any partisan view of the matter. It was not the desire of the Treasury or the War Office to impose any undue burdens on India, but when the petitioners complained that under the present system they paid differently from what they paid under the old Indian system they forgot that instead of sending out recruits India now received, so to speak, the manufactured article. With respect to the home charges, he must point out that to a certain extent they were charges which solely affected India. Though it was quite true that they had troops in England which might be used for any great pressure or emergency, at the same time they were there prepared for the Indian market, and therefore he did not think that Indian could complain if that charge was put upon it. He did not desire to waste time on the point, which had, practically, been given up by the noble lord, for he had said he did not see how any great reduction could be made. When however, they came to tell what had been arranged, there was every prospect of things being put on a sound footing. There was a disputed claim between the two offices, going on for many years, and that had been settled by the Imperial Government charging itself with the amount. This brought the matter to a conclusion, and after March next the matter would be settled. With respect to Abyssinia and Singapore he need not go into that matter, as with reference to the employment of Indian troops out of India recently a different system had been adopted and the whole of the charges placed on the Imperial Government. But there might be cases where a different state of affairs might arise, and they could not lay down a hard and fast line on this question as to Indian and Imperial interests.

The subject was still under the joint consideration of the War Office and India Office, and we may have to say a few words upon it hereafter.

The petitioners have been successful regarding public works. Lord Cranbrook said:

With respect to public works, he did not think too great caution could be exercised. There was a notion afloat that you could not spend too much upon public works or make too many of them to benefit India; but there never was a greater delusion. Works might fail to benefit a locality, and it was therefore necessary to exercise the greatest care in selecting the localities in which works should be carried out. They might exceed in cost any compensating advantage to be derived from them; when that was so, they became a burden instead of a benefit; and such works there were already. But irrigation works and railways ought to be undertaken wherever it was reasonably probable that the benefits they would confer would be proportionate to the outlay involved. Railways were especially valuable if they were so planned as to furnish the means of supplying the needs of the people; and in the case of the late famine railways had contributed more than anything else to the saving of human life, because they rendered it possible to transport enormous masses of food, estimated by millions of tons, which could not otherwise have been conveyed to the people requiring it. If it had been for the railways, we did not know how much more awful the calamity might have been. As to engineers, as he read the paper of Sir Andrew Clarke, the head of the Public Works, his recommendation was that we should not send too many incompletely educated engineers from the Cooper's-hill College, for fear there should not be full employment for those of subordinate attainments; and that recommendation had been attended to by his noble predecessor, who, while unable to prevent students from going out in accordance with the terms of their engagement, had persuaded one-half of those who might have done so to remain in this country and to study engineering works practically, in order that they might be better fitted for their duties in India when they did go out. No application have been made to him with respect to guarantees for railways in Asia Minor; and, if any were, he should certainly consult the Government at home and the Government of India before in any way committing or pledging himself to any responsibility; and the Government and the public would have full time to consider the question before anything could be done to impose a tax on the revenues of India.

Respecting the employment of Natives and the establishment of Local Councils, His Lordship remarked:

In the general administration of India it was very desirable on many grounds, and above all because pledges had been given by Acts of Parliament and by proclamation, that natives should be employed; it was essential that we should redeem the obligations into which we had entered, and that, as far as might be, employed in positions in which they would not come into collision with the legitimate claims of the Indian Civil Service; and, therefore, means ought to be taken to provide for the employment of natives not only in the lower places which they might enter by competition, but also in the higher places which they might obtain by selection on the score of special fitness. If natives were to be admitted to the council of a lieutenant-governor, no doubt he would have the selection of the native members and would choose men qualified to assist him.

With regard to taxation Lord Cranbook was of course in duty bound to support the Government of India. His Lordship said:

As to taxation, there was one thing absolutely clear from the speeches of Sir J. Strachy and others, and it was that throughout all these proceedings the chief object had been to equalize the salt duties, to abolish the barbarous system of Customs lines, to reduce the transit duties, and further, to enter into engagements with the Governments of States producing salt in order that we might practically obtain control of the salt made in India. The noble lord was anxious for the equalization and the lowering of the salt duties, and said that if he had had a surplus he would have used it to attain those objects; but he had a surplus for four years, and it was a curious thing he did not do it, and, even with this surplus, he looked forward to the necessity for additional taxation in order to meet these constantly recurring famines, which were becoming ordinary rather than extraordinary occurrences. In five years the extraordinary expenditure on famines had amounted to 16 millions, and thus the surplus which had been spoken of was swallowed up. The income-tax had been abolished, and therefore, it had become necessary to resort to the new taxes to which objection had been raised. It was impossible to revive the income-tax; but, if it had been kept partially alive, it might have been raised and these new taxes need not have been imposed. As it was, it was not unreasonable to impose new taxes for the purpose of effecting fiscal reforms when those fiscal reforms would furnish the means for meeting the expenses of the constantly recurring famines. The noble lord did not rely upon the surplus to meet the famine expenditure, but thought it necessary to provide another fund also for that purpose This was exactly what was being done by Sir J. Strachey; he was endeavouring to finish that which four successive Governments had been attempting to do; and it was for this purpose he was endeavouring to enter into arrangements with the States that produced salt. In the other House an ex-Minister had explained how important salt was to the native of India and what a benefit a reduction in price was; and already, by what had been done, the price, exclusive of duty, had been reduced from 3 rupees to less than 1 rupee per maund. It was desirable there should be a uniform salt-tax throughout India; and it would now be 2 rupees 8 annas, or about three-farthings a pound, which could not press hardly upon the natives. The depreciation of silver must exercise an injurious influence on the finance of India, but discussion seemed to show that it was beyond control, and that it must be left to the operation of those causes which regulated the price of every article. With regard to the licence and cess taxes, Sir John Strachey vindicated them on the principle that they should endeavour to make the people of India thrifty and encourage them to look after themselves. It was on the agriculturists and small traders that the great weight of the famines fell, and, therefore, it was not unreasonable that they should pay to the fund which was to provide against future famines. The licence tax fell on the trader, but it was small; the cess tax fell on the agriculturist. It was a cess on rental—the fairest thing in the world. It was levied not on rent, but on the proprietor who received the rent, and it was so small in amount that it was perfectly certain not to fall on the occupier. He agreed with his noble friend that new taxes, whether at home or in India, were very undesirable things; but every one who had considered the subject must be of opinion, with Sir John Strachey, that the first object in India should be to reduce taxation and expenditure and to do everything possible to make the two ends meet. But when famines or droughts had to be met over whole districts year after year, it became necessary to look about for some resource that might be permanently available; and with that view General Strachy had endeavoured

to obtain £3,000,000 over expenditure—£500,000 in the shape of a surplus and £1,500,000 to be invested in reproductive works, so as to enable him when famine came to borrow money on the interest arising from the investment so made.

In the above Lord Cranbrook simply begged the question. If there was a substantial surplus of two millions and a half, as Lord Northbrook shewed, which Lord Cranbrook did not deny, where was the necessity for additional taxation? His hit at Lord Northbrook that during his four years' administration he himself did not reduce taxation, was quite beside the mark, but Lord Cranbrook was new to the India Office and not acquainted with the history of Indian questions. His Lordship was evidently ignorant that Lord Northbrook had given most substantial relief to the people of India by reduction of taxation. He had repealed the Income tax for all India, the house-tax in Madras, disallowed the non-agricultural cess in Bombay, and withheld his assent to heavy municipal taxes proposed by Sir George Campbell for Bengal. Lord Cranbrook's defence of the reduction of the Salt tax was simply an echo of misguided English feeling on the subject. But where did His Lordship learn that, the prime cost of salt in India was Rs. 3 per maund it was not everywhere even half that amount. We observe that the *Times* supports the view of the Indian Minister, but both are egregiously mistaken as to the incidence of the licence tax for it will press upon the small trader, who can ill-afford to bear it, while the cesses press upon the poor agriculturist. Both the Secretary of State and the *Times* seem to think that it is the landed proprietor, who alone pays the cesses, but this is a mistake. The landlord pays half the cess, and the ryot the other half. As for the relief afforded to the mass of the population by the reduction of the Salt duty, it does not amount to more than an anna per head per annum. The relief is thus so infinitesimal that they will hardly feel it, not to say that perhaps the benefit of the lowering of the duty will go to the pocket of the dealer in salt. As Sir Ashley Eden had justly remarked in the Legislative Council—this "reduction is a concession to theory." But what is the morality of the transaction? The new taxes were raised on the ground that the present income of the State was not sufficient to meet famine expenditure, but by the reduction of the tariff and the salt duty the Government has surrendered about a million of revenue. Was it expedient, was it meet, was it just to saddle the people with new taxes, which being direct were oppressive from their character, and repeal other taxes, which being indirect, were neither oppressive nor unpalatable?

DIRECT TAXATION.

We have repeatedly said that direct taxation is not suited to the circumstances of the people of this country; that the harassment, hardship, trouble and expense to which the people are necessarily subjected greatly preponderate over the financial result of a direct tax, that the dissatisfaction and discontent which it engenders among them are serious political evils, which no Government ought to disregard. But the wise men, who govern India, seem to think otherwise. They have surrendered a revenue of sixty lacs of rupees per annum by the reduction of the Salt duty for the sake of fanciful equality, and imposed a license tax, which being a direct tax cannot fail to be a frightful source of injustice and oppression. The Surat riots shew how the tax has worked in that town. Stories of frightful oppression come from the city of Bombay. A local correspondent of the *Englishman* writes:

The officials charged with the duty of collecting the license tax in the City of Bombay avoided the pestilent blunder of those at Surat who drove the people wild with vague preliminary enquiries. But with that exception, every other fault seems to have been committed here. The assessors have gone to the other extreme and to save the trouble of enquiry, have assessed at a guess and levied by wholesale. The rule followed appears to have been 'any doubt arising put him into class I and let him prove he ought not to pay Rs. 200!' As it was thought impossible to serve every trader with notices, lists have been posted at the police stations, a very suggestive locality. Subsequently special notices have been sent, often by "bearing" post, so that the lieges must pay something. One of these O. H. M. S. envelopes is lying before me addressed to one of the very smallest tribe of shopkeepers who thus had to pay annas six to begin with. The two dailies have already exposed the irregularities and excesses in the levy as those affect the European community: and they have, as I know, a good deal more to say yet; but they have given no idea of the turmoil and alarm that the tax-gatherers have caused in the "bazar" and native town. Some notion of the dismay and excitement created amongst small traders might be gathered by any one who during the last week or more has tried to penetrate into the office of the Collector of Bombay in the Secretariat buildings. It proves the reality of the wholesale grievance that has been inflicted on the host of small shopkeepers and traders, to witness the crowd that have come miles away from the native town, crowding at the corridors of the Secretariat in the vain hope of having their gross surcharges reduced. The phrase 'vain hope' is used advisedly, for until to-day the provision for appeal to the Collector has been another mockery. The treatment which these hundreds of small traders believing themselves wantonly wronged, have received, is a disgrace to the administration. Several cases are before me which shew that these unlucky appellants have been treated with harshness and contempt. Here is one, a sweetmeat seller, a street crier, was assessed to pay Rs. 200, a good deal more than the poor wretch can make in the whole year. He attended at the Secretariat amongst his companions in distress for seven days running. At last, when he did get to the front and showed his papers, he was cut short with, "You have to pay Rs. 200": there are scores of such instances. Another typical case that shows the utter want of discrimination with which this exaction is being made is that of a man who took his assessment paper and income-tax receipt of 1873. He was then in a fair way of trade, was assessed on an income of Rs. 2000, and paid Rs. 21. He has now no trade, but keeps on his shop or godown hoping for better times. But he is ordered to pay Rs. 200. All this was stated in a neatly written petition which he took to the Collector's Office, but his petition was flung at him, and he had to go without one word of hearing. He will, as hundreds more are doing, send his plaint by registered post; but if it be sent back to him "bearing," he will lose again.

One old shopkeeper who had been heavily surcharged, after going for more than a week, stayed to mind his shop one day and then his petition was quickly disposed of by the endorsement "Petition rejected for not attending." Numbers of the shopkeepers have taken their books into the crowd, only to find when they got through that the officials refused to look at their accounts; and in cases where the books have been taken in they have been detained for many days to the extreme inconvenience of the applicants. Thus the mass of helpless victims have to surge to and fro day after day, going back to the bazar at night with their story of *zulum* and contempt, wondering what they have done that the *sirkar* should harass them in this fashion. Sir John Strachey only a few weeks ago had a pleasant lodging in the same palace by the sea: if he could have been compelled to stand sentry during the last ten days in the reeking corridors below stairs of the same building, the scene, the odours, and the objurgations might have opened even his eyes."

A Mr. Hormusji Sorabji thus lays his complaint before the public through the *Bombay Gazette*:

"Finding myself surcharged by Mr. Shanker Pandurang Pundit, I appealed in terms of the Act to the Collector of Bombay who is authorised to hear appeals. Accordingly I went to the Collector, Mr. Arbuthnot, who, owing to his own legitimate duties, declined to interfere, saying, "I have to attend to my own duites; you had better go to my assistant," and wrote at the foot of my application, "Please settle this." Now, I think that is a piece of gross injustice to me, for I am referred back to the same officer at whose hands I failed to get justice. On seeing this memorandum I remonstrated with Mr. Arbuthnot in rather unparliamentary language, saying, "It is useless my going there again, as he is an unscrupulous and obstinate fellow." The Collector, notwithstanding, told me to go away, and gave me a peon with instructions to introduce me to Mr. Pundit. This amiable gentleman, on perusing Mr. Arbuthnot's memo. rudely and violently flung my application in the face of the peon, and in an uncivil tone said to me that he could not then attend to me. Now, Sir, Mr. Pundit was not only insolent to me but highly disrespectful to his official superior. I went again to Mr. Arbuthnot and informed him of what had occurred. The Collector did not take the least notice of the impertinence of his assistant, and advised me to send my appeal by post."

The *Times of India* says: "The unfortunate men and women who sell fruit and fish in the Crawford Market have been rated as though they were large traders with officers and clerks." Such is the way the License tax is being enforced in the capital of the Western Presidency, which has a vigilant Press to watch the interests of the public. If such is the case in the city of Bombay, what may not be the case in the far interior? In Bengal the assessments have not yet been completed, and so we are not in a position to judge how the work has been performed. But complaints still reach us from here and there. We stated last week what we had heard from Hooghly. In Orissa we hear the old saying of the Maharatha days has been revived—do not shew any outward *chikna* or gloss in your condition for you are sure to suffer extortion. Of course authorized taxation is not extortion, but we are told that all people with any *chikna* are assessed, whatever their real condition? We believe the plan of putting the assessees in the higher class with the intention of transferring them to a lower class on appeal has been generally followed. And we cannot blame the assessors. They are obliged to go by guess, and as they may be charged with unnecessary sacrifice of revenue, if they take the usual official precaution of putting the assessments high? But it may be well imagined that all the poor men who are thus overassessed cannot afford to appeal; they lack intelligence means and pluck for appeal, and they cannot be expected to feel grateful to the Government which has doomed them to such an organized system of oppression. We repeat that direct taxation is unsuited to the circumstances of this country, and that the sooner the license tax is done away with the better.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

THE question of officering the Native Army is again on the *tapis*. It has often been proposed that cadets of ancient families should be drawn to the Indian army, both with a view to open an outlet to native ambition and to reduce military expenditure, but no practical steps have been taken towards that end. Since 1857, which marks an epoch in the history of the Indian army, the three Presidency armies have been completely reorganised. The number of officers has been put on what is called the irregular footing. Thus, we quote Sir Garnet Wolseley's article in the *North American Review* on the subject, to all native cavalry and infantry regiments (the latter never consist of more than one battalion) serving in India, there are now only seven combatants and one medical British officer, their designation being, one commandant, one second in command, one wing or squadron officer, one adjutant, one quarter-master, and two subalterns. None of these are attached to companies, but all are supposed to lead the regiment by wings in action, the direction and command of the troops or companies devolving upon their respective native captains. In so far the number of native officers has been increased, but these officers have generally risen from the ranks. No measures have been taken to give the scions of noble families commissions in the army.

Two objections have been urged against this new system. They are thus set forth by Sir Garnet Wolseley. I. "That natives never can lead companies as well as Englishmen; that what always made our sepoy battalions superior to those against whom we contended in the East, was the great advantage they derived from having every company led by one or two English officers; that native troops require as large a proportion of English officers as British regiments, and should therefore have at least one per troop or company." 2. "That the experiment we have embarked in, of teaching men to be efficient captains, is one fraught with extreme danger to the ship of State; that, should another mutiny overtake us, we shall find our sepoys arrayed against us under their native captains, whom we have taught and educated to be their natural leaders. Among the vast number of young, active native officers so instructed, it is folly to hope that none will come to the front as general; and finally, that by the very fact of bringing forward and educating these young men to be officers, you introduce into your military system an element of danger that is, in the nature of things, most likely to conduce to mutiny. The presence in each infantry regiment of sixteen, and in each cavalry regiment of thirteen native officers, a proportion of them being designedly of the highest social classes, we can induce to join, and all being whetted as it were by the most dangerous of all sorts of military ambition, that prescribed within very narrow limits, is described by many of our best Indian officers as pregnant with future peril." Sir Garnet Wolseley says, "the arguments in favour of this system are many and forcible. We are told that in raising a mercenary army from an alien race we must incur risks, and that our present organization presents at least no more than that which utterly collapsed in Bengal in 1857; that, in former times our English officers were always on the look-out for some staff or civil employment away from their regiments, which would give them higher emoluments, and that in order to counteract the practice, which resulted in generally leaving with their corps only the most stupid and worthless officers, the good ones having found some outside occupation, it was necessary to largely

increase the rates of regimental pay; that in order to do so, it was absolutely necessary to reduce considerably the complement of British officers in all branches of the service, as the revenues of the State could not support the charge of paying at the increased rates the old establishment of numbers; that the ordinary routine of duties with a native regiment were trifling in comparison with those in a British battalion, and that, consequently, when there was the old large proportion of officers to native corps, they had so little occupation and responsibility that it was difficult to maintain among them that high standard of efficiency so essential to men who have to lead natives in the field; and that, lastly, it was deemed expedient to make room for the active employment of native officers, thus holding out an honourable career, and an assured and recognized position of trust and responsibility to men of what we may term the gentleman-class." Prior to 1796 the native army, which had then already distinguished itself at the battles of Plassey and Buxar, in the campaigns in Guzerat, the Carnatic, Mysore, and against the Dutch at Chinsurah, had never had more than five British officers to each regiment of about 550 or 600 sepoys. Further, that during the great wars which resulted in the annexation of the Punjab, the battalions on the average had not more than about seventeen English officers each. Be the change for future good or future evil, the new organization has now been many years in existence, and it must be admitted, remarks Sir Garnet Wolseley, by even its greatest opponents, "that our native armies have at no previous period of our Indian history been so efficient as they are at present."

We entirely concur, but we hope the Government will take some effectual steps to draw to the upper ranks of the Indian army the scions of the upper classes. These have a stake in society, which is a powerful incentive to loyalty and fidelity. We need hardly say that there is not a more faithful soldier than the Sepoy. Sir Garnet Wolseley admits this. He remarks:

The sepoy possesses many of the highest military virtues; indeed, they are, as it were, instincts ingrained in the races from which he is drawn—races who regard a soldier's occupation as the noblest of earthly pursuits. The honor of a soldier is common to all ranks, and is not confined to the hierarchy of the officer-class, as we too frequently find is the case in Western armies. They have their own peculiar views on the subject, but I have no hesitation in saying that the Crown jewels would be safer in some respects under the charge of a sepoy guard, or a sepoy sentry, than if committed to the care of European soldiers. I am sorry to say that I have known instances of thefts from a treasury committed by British soldiers who had been placed as a guard over it, while I have never known of one where such a heinous crime could be laid to the charge of our native troops. The currency of India being exclusively in silver rupees, convoys of treasure in transit from one station to another are very common; this was especially the case before the construction of railways, and the duty was carried out exclusively by native troops. When the great mutiny burst suddenly upon us in 1857, many of these treasure-escorts were, as usual, on the march, the men of which, in numerous cases, belonged to regiments that had mutinied, and in a few instances had killed their officers, after the convoys had started; yet such were their peculiar notions on the subject of faithfully protecting what had been openly and unhesitatingly committed to their safe-keeping, that I never knew of an instance where that trust was abused, although in more than one case, as soon they had handed over the treasure at the station it was intended for, the sepoys composing the guard joined their mutinous comrades forthwith.

If this is the case with the Sepoy in the lower ranks, the fine feeling which actuates men of the higher classes, devoted to military duties, may be easily conceived. At present these classes pine away for want of a suitable career. They have always prized the soldier's life, and would not hesitate to face death in the discharge of their duties. In fact they consider death in a field of battle the most honorable. Their devotion to the *Sircar* has been proverbial, and they are willing to risk their all in its service. What could be more advantageous to the State than to enlist the upper classes of native society in the army? As for future political danger, the Mutiny of '57 is no conclusive proof. It was a mere accident, and it was due to excesses over which the Government had perfect control, which it failed to exercise. For our part we think that the Government cannot have a more useful element of strength than native commissioned officers drawn from the *elite* of the community, properly educated and drilled.

A CURIOUS STAMP LAW RULING.

A RECENT Stamp law ruling by the Board of Revenue regarding the execution of a general power of attorney in favour of more than one person by one document has taken the public not a little by surprise. Neither Act X of 1862 nor Act XXIII. of 1869 contains a single provision, which prohibits the execution of such a power of attorney. The case arose in this way. One Anuntaram Mitter as Mooktear of Babus Joykissen Mookerjea and Pearymohun Mookerjea of Ooterpara applied to the District Judge of Burdwan for a copy of a document in the records of the Judge's Court. The Judge disallowed the application and ordered Anunta to produce his power. Mr. Field, the Judge, then passed the following order:

The general power of attorney produced is invalid, seeing that by it twenty-five persons, not members of a firm have been appointed general attorneys. A stamp of four Rupees has been used (under Act X. of 1862) and the Revenue has thus been defrauded of 24×4=Rs. 96. This Muktarnama will be impounded and sent to the Collector with a copy of this paragraph.

The Collector issued the following order:

The petitioners having appeared before me by pleader have satisfied me that there was no intention to evade the law. I therefore under Section 24 General Stamp Act direct that if the petitioners pay Rs. 96 value of different stamp and Rs. 20 penalty the necessary certificate will be given.

(Sd), W. R. LARMINIE,
Collector.

The parties applied to the Commissioner, who addressed the following letter to the Board of Revenue:

I have the honor to forward for the orders of the Board the appeal case as for margin.

2 I have passed orders on this case rejecting the appeal as I believe I have no jurisdiction to interfere with the Collector's order.

3. It appears to me, however, that the Collector's order is wrong and ought to be revised on the following ground, f because there is no provision in Act X of 1862 which imposes on one document such as that on which the collector's order was passed, a stamp of Rs. 112. The stamp on a general power is Rs. 4 under Act 43 Schedule A and I do not understand how the Collector could charge it with a higher duty under Act XVIII of 1869, indeed Section 14 provides for aggregate duties in certain instruments but even that section does not apply to *mulitinamas*.

4. The matter is an important one but I should not have troubled the Board with this reference had it not been for the fact that the appellant in appealing to this office has lodged his appeal to the Board.

(Sd). F. H. PELLEW.

The parties then submitted the following petition to the Board of Revenue:

That the Collector's order is contrary to the provisions o the law, Act X of 1862, under which the Muktearnamah wa executed.

2. That the Collector's order is contrary to the general and long established practice which allows the appointment of several Muktears, agents or Vakeels by one power.

3 That to those who like your petitioners have estates and Taluks in several districts and who have to invest all their Gomastahs and other agents with power to verify plaints in rent suits to take money out of Court, to appoint Vakeels for the conduct of cases the appointment of several persons by one power is a matter of absolute necessity.

Your petitioners therefore pray that your Hon'ble Board will be pleased to reverse the order of the Collector and order the refund of the value of stamp and penalty which have been levied from them.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will over pray.

The Board passed the following Resolution upon the petition:

RESOLUTION.

Stamps.

Hon'ble C. T. Buckland.

The Commissioner had no authority to submit this appeal to the Board. The appeal was erroneously made to him, and he did right in dismissing it, but it was not competent to him to forward the appeal to the Board. It is for the party dissatisfied to prefer an appeal to the Board if he wishes it.

The petitioners have submitted an appeal to the Boad of Revenue, but before disposing of the appeal the Board has addressed the following letter to the Commissioner of Burdwan:

From the Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue L. P.

To the Commissioner of Burdwan, dated Fort William the 17th May 1878.

Stamps.

Hon'ble C. T. Buckland.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 114 dated 29th ultimo I am directed to state that you should authorize your district officers to prosecute all cases when they find that one power of attorney is made out in the names of several persons not being members of a firm and for several different purposes.

I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Sd). G. C. F. BRADBURY.
Offg. Secretary.

The Judge of Burdwan has also issued a circular to the Munsiffs of his district.

The question now raised had been more than once referred to the Board and decided by that authority. The Inspector General of Registration in 1868-69 consulted the Board as to whether he could object to the registration of powers executed on a single stamp giving authority to several persons. The Board consisting of Messrs. Money, Schalch and another held that such powers were perfectly legal and could not be objected to. On another reference the Board adhered to its former view after taking the opinion of the Government Solicitor, who saw nothing illegal or irregular in such powers. In 1875 the Commissioner of the Presidency Division made a reference to the Board on the same subject, and the Board after consulting Mr. Paul, the Officiating Advocate General, adhered to its former opinion. The High Court and the Civil Courts recognize the validity of such powers, but the interpretation of the law by the Judge of Burdwan has turned things *topsy turvy* in that district. Old powers of this description are not renewed, and parties are put to great inconvenience, trouble, and expense in being obliged to execute fresh and separate powers. Under the Board's circular what has occurred in Burdwan will we fear occur in other districts. And the beauty of the thing is that the Board's ruling has not the sanction of the law. There is nothing in the Stamp Act, which requires a person constituting attorneys by a single instrument to execute a separate power for each attorney. In the course of zemindari or commercial business it is not unfrequently necessary to give general powers to a number of persons in order to act in each other's absence, or concurrently in different parts of a district, and to subject such powers to a fresh duty for each person would entail heavy expense, and why should parties be unnecessarily put to expense? But the question at issue is one of law. If there is no prohibition of the execution of general powers of attorney in favour of a number of persons by one instrument, why should an embargo be put upon it? Is the practice of more than sixty years to be set at nought by the *ipsi dixit* of a single member of the Board of Revenue? We anxiously watch the result of the appeal now pending before the Board. We cannot however conclude without noting a difference of opinion between the Judge of Burdwan and the Board. The Judge refuses to receive all general powers in favour of different persons covered by one instrument, while the Board interdicts such an instrument when different powers are given by it to different persons It will be observed that the Judge construes the same law one way, the Commissioner in another way, and the Board in a different way. Who shall decide when doctors disagree?

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

LATEST ADVICES from Cabul dated August 31st state that the Amir after much persuasion from the Mustaphi attended the durbar on that day for the first time after the death of the Heir Apparent.

WE ARE requested to announce that the Indian Association will hold a public meeting on Friday next to vote thanks to Mr. Gladstone and other M. Ps. for their public services in connection with the agitation against the Vernacular Press Act. We hope the meeting will be well attended.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has written a report on the result of the experiment in colonization tried at Charwa in the Hoshangabad District. The experiment has ended in failure, which is chiefly ascribed to the repugnance with which the natives of India seem to regard inter-provincial emigration. Remarking on the report the Secretary of State is of opinion that it will be impolitic to incur

any further expenditure on schemes of this character.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Assam Correspondent :

"The following few lines will speak much of the moderation and calmness of temper of Mr. H. Luttman Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

On Sunday the 25th August 1878 a school-boy while passing by a public road close to his house, came across a European lady—the District Civil Surgeon's wife—who was on horse back. It struck the boy that the lady was very closely approaching him, but instead of clearing the way himself he endeavoured to shove the animal. The Police was immediately informed of the boy's audacity or rather effrontery, and the accused was taken into custody and brought before the Deputy Commissioner on the following day. Mr. Luttman-Johnson instead of trying the boy at once sent a message through the Police Inspector in charge of the case to the complainant to know whether she will not be satisfied if the boy is punished by him as the Vice-President of the District School Committee. The nature of the reply is not yet known."

Whatever the merits of the case, we hope some steps will be taken to teach the boys in our schools better manners. The want of good breeding in our school-boys is a general complaint.

WITH TWO personal questions on the *tapis*, it was expected that the attendance at the last meeting of the Senate would be a crowded one, and so it was ; nearly 15-16ths of the resident Fellows came forward to take part in the proceedings of the day. The first question brought forward was the appointment of Tagore Law Lecturer for the ensuing academic year. There were ten candidates out of whom only two found movers and seconders. Mr. Forsyth was proposed by the Rev. Father Lafont and seconded by the Hon'ble Justice Jackson, and Babu Troilokyanath Mitra by Dr. K. M. Banerji and seconded by Babu Jogodanand Mookerji. Dr. R. Mitra was of opinion that the Law of Alluvion and Deluvion was not a fit subject for the proposed lectures, as it was founded on a positive law, and that law was about to be modified by the Supreme Legislature. When that modification had been made and the subject codified the time would come for a dissertation on it. The Hon'ble Mr. Paul thought otherwise, and said that the Law regarding Hindu Widows which Dr. R. Mitra recommended was as uncertain as that regarding Alluvion and Deluvion. Dr. Mitra replied, and on a ballot being taken 20 votes were counted for Babu Troilokyanath Mitra and 17 for Mr. Forsyth.

A routine matter regarding the admission of one Mr. C. F. Behrend to the Medical Examinations of the Calcutta University without a preliminary examination having been disposed of a letter from Dr. Mahendralala Sircar was submitted for the consideration of the meeting. The letter was accepted as read, having been previously circulated, and thereupon Dr. Partridge moved that the resolution passed by the Senate nominating Dr. Mohendralal Sircar a member of the Faculty of Medicine be rescinded. In moving the resolution Dr. Partridge dwelt on the importance of the certificates of the Calcutta University being recognised in England. Dr. R. Mitra opposed the motion, and at great length pointed out the inaccuracies of the statements contained in the proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine, and the fallacious character of their arguments. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that after careful consideration of the proceedings of the Faculty of Medicine and the letter of Dr. Mahendralal Sirkar it is ordered that the papers be recorded. Dr. Macleod spoke next, and he was followed by Dr. K. M. Banerji, Rev. J. Robertson and the Rev. Father Lafont. At about 7 P. M. the meeting divided, when all the legal and medical members *plus* Moulavi Abdul Lutif Khan Bahadur, Moulavi Tamiz Khan Bahadur, and Rai Kanailal Dey Bahadur in all 15 stood up against the amendment, and all the other native members including several European members, *viz.*, Mr. Souttar, Mr. Garrett, Mr. Millett, Major Jarrett, Rev. Robertson, Rev. Father Lafont and one or two others, in all 20, stood in favor of it. The amendment was accordingly declared and carried. *Thus was the honor of the University* vindicated. We reserve remarks till our issue.

AT THE last annual exhibition of Cooper's Hill College Colonel Chesney announced that arrangements had been made to give to students a thorough practical instruction. He said that the senior students will be now made to undergo a practical course of a more extended kind than had hitherto been practicable, after entering the public service. Lord Napier of Magdala, who was present on the occasion, gave the following salutary advice to the students :

"When they knew the people and their history well, when they became aware of all to which they had been subjected, they would, he felt sure, have a kindly thought for their deficiencies and would appreciate the excellent qualities which they possessed. For himself, he could say that he had never done a kindness to a native of India that it was not repaid a hundredfold when the opportunity offered. (Hear, hear.) Every year was bringing us nearer in appreciation and nearer in feeling to that great country, and he had always, in conversation with Indian Princes and Chiefs, expressed the hope which entertained that as time went on the union between this country and India would become closer and closer, and that both would form one grand whole, unassailable by the rest of the world. (Cheers.) That end would be greatly furthered by the bearing and conduct of those young men who were about to start on their career in India. They would be a mark for every eye among the native population. Every act and every word of theirs would be observed and scanned by some one who was a keen judge of character; but he felt satisfied that the training which the students of that College had received would lead them so to conduct themselves, and to set before them such high aims, that they would secure the respects and attachment of those among whom it was to be their fortune to live.

Noble words these, but we hope India and England will really become nearer in feeling as they are becoming nearer in fact.

THE ENGLISHMAN is in the abstract right when it holds that the "technical responsibility" of arbitrary or unjust proceedings of the Calcutta Municipality rests with the Commissioners. "The Commissioners," says our contemporary, "appoint and dismiss their own executive officers; it is to the Commissioners alone that those officers are responsible for their official acts or laches; and it is the Commissioners alone who are responsible for those acts and laches to the public." This is, however, not strictly correct, for the chief executive, who guides the whole executive machinery, is appointed and removable by Government. The writer is candid enough to say, "it may very well be the case that the harshness and want of sympathy to which we referred, and which we are very well aware depend in a great measure on the action of the subordinates of the Municipality, are the subject of as much regret to the Commissioners as they are of pain and vexation to the public; and it may, as we have already admitted, be largely due to vices in the municipal constitution that they, notwithstanding, continue to characterise the municipal administration." But, he adds, "we spoke of the result alone, without entering into any enquiry as to its cause." But is this fair? Our contemporary knows well that the elective system in Calcutta is on trial, and that it therefore behoves those, who sit in judgment upon it, to enquire and consider whether the abuses in municipal administration complained of are traceable to that system or to something else, for which the elected Commissioners are technically but not really or justly responsible. Our contemporary explains further : "While thus admitting that the moral responsibility of the Commissioners may not be co-extensive with their technical responsibility, we, at the same time, cannot acquit them of all moral responsibility. They cannot, it is true, know all that their subordinates do, or leave undone, in secret. But they are morally, as well as technically, bound to be duly circumspect in the choice of their subordinates; to watch their conduct with proper vigilance; to take measures to ascertain the feelings and opinions of the public; as well as to enquire carefully into formal complaints." If they did their duty in all these respects, municipal administration would probably be much more efficient and much less unpopular. Now, what are the facts? All officers under Rs. 200 are appointed and liable to be dismissed by the Chairman, and the Commissioners have no voice in their appointment or dismissal. The acts of oppression complained of are generally committed by these underlings. Then the executive work done by these officers is supervised by the departmental chiefs and the Chairman, and does not come before the Commissioners. In fact the machinery would hardly work, if details of executive administration were to be interfered with by the Commissioners, and if the Commissioners were to perform executive work, there would be no necessity for those highly paid officers, who are the heads of different departments. It is only in flagrant cases, in which the departmental heads have been guilty of gross mismanagement, neglect or oppression, the Commissioners, have interfered, and they have done so, whenever such cases have been brought to their notice. The Musjid Bari case was, however, not laid before them; all the communications were addressed to the Engineer and the Chairman, and they have disposed of the complaint made without bringing them to the notice of the Commissioners. The law has made a distinction between the responsibility of the Chairman and the Commissioners. It has specified certain matters, which are to be disposed of by the Commissioners in meeting, and which cannot be carried without their sanction, but in all other matters it has vested the Chairman with the powers of the Commissioners, which he is quite competent to, and does, exercise without reference to them. Thus the law has made a distinction of responsibility, which our contemporary seems to think does not exist. Of course it is open to the Commissioners to so tie the hands of the Chairman as not to allow him to move in a single instance without their authority, but such minute interference would simply bring the machinery to a dead-lock, a result, which we are sure our contemporary would not himself wish. As matters go, the Commissioners find it not unfrequently difficult to control the executive in matters, in which they have full jurisdiction. The Chairman is in the habit of spending money without sanction, and though the Commissioners remonstrate, protest, and censure, the practical result is the same; they could of course put a stop to this state of things if they had the power of removing the Chairman, but the law has not given them that power. In the same way the Health-Officer rides his own hobbies; the Commissioners remonstrate, and what is the result? The Bengal Government, the Government of India, and the Secretary of State combine in threatening the negation of the corporation! It is under such conditions the elected Commissioners have to work, and we think they deserve great credit that notwithstanding these serious drawbacks they act with so much firmness and independence. Indeed, did they not assert their authority, however opposed by the "powers that be," the state of things in the Calcutta Municipality would have been much worse than what it now is. Would the scandals of the Municipal Market and the Collectorate have come to light, if the Commissioners did not resolutely insist upon enquiry? Did not the Chairman strongly deprecate enquiry in both cases? Did he not vent his wrath against a Commissioner for saying that "ugly facts" connected with the market were in store, and that the enquiry ought, therefore, to be vigorously pushed forward? Did he not in the case of the Collector argue that embezzlements were not new things in large offices, and that a man's prospects in life ought not to be blasted for "juvenile delinquencies"? But the Commissioners paid no heed to the threats and protests of the Chairman. We do not by any means wish to excuse the Commissioners where they are really to blame; as the elected guardians of the town they ought to be made fully conscious of their own responsibility; but we do consider it most unfair to saddle them with responsibility in matters, the jurisdiction in which the law has vested in the Chairman. As for the Commissioners doing executive work, we repeat that any such attempt on their part would bring the machinery to a dead-lock.

THE SAME contemporary takes us to task for hinting in our last that the successive deaths of

Drs. Elliot and Gayer from cholera within a few months of each other seemed to cast a doubt on the theory of Dr. Payne that "where there has been cholera there has been foul water." The *Englishman* says:

"The reply is simple enough. In the first place it is not proved, and probably cannot be proved, that Drs. Elliot and Gayer did not drink, or use in any way, tank or other foul water. It may reasonably be assumed that they did not consciously do so; but more than this cannot be said, and, unfortunately, there are many ways,—in milk largely adulterated with water; in bread necessarily prepared with it; in butter also largely adulterated with the same fluid, and many other substances,—in which such water may be introduced into people's systems without their knowledge or consent."

Of course when we said that Drs. Elliot and Gayer "did not drink or use tank water in any way," we meant that it was not in the nature of things that such eminent medical men would consciously use "foul water" in any way, but our contemporary says that the germ of cholera might have been in the milk, in the bread or in the butter? Yes, decidedly in the bread, for though the bread is baked the water is still left in it. Some old fashioned people, who dabble in science, we believe, hold that when the temperature of water is 150 degrees, animalculæ cannot exist in it, but when bread is baked, the temperature is about 212 degrees, and the animal forms, which carry the cholera poison, can of course exist in it. As for milk and butter, we believe not one-hundredth part of the population have the good fortune of obtaining unadulterated milk and butter, and if cholera was latent in milk or butter, strange to to say that deaths from cholera among a population of over 4 lacs do not amount to one per cent per annum. But badinage apart, supposing that the water theory of cholera is correct, and that the milk, bread or butter was contaminated with bad water, the same stuff must have been eaten or drunk by other members of the families of the unfortunate gentlemen, whose untimely death we deplore, and yet all others except the poor victims escaped. So there must have been other causes, which predisposed them to this complaint, and the generation of the disease could not therefore be confidently traced to the foul water alone. The same water might have the effect of cholera poison upon one person, and might not have the same effect upon ten thousand others. So it is not the water *per se*, which may produce cholera; there must be a combination of causes, and our doctors have not yet succeeded in unravelling those causes. As regards the water-theory, it is not, as our contemporary is well aware, accepted by many eminent doctors. In India the highest medical authority, Surgeon General Cunningham, the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, does not believe in it. He thus reported on the cholera epidemic of 1872:

"There is no instance in the whole course of last year's epidemic in which any special severity of the disease among any particular section of the community can be associated with the use of a particular water used by that section. In Lahore, for example, there are 1,400 wells; in Anarkullee they are also very numerous; but there is no suspicion that persons using any one of those wells suffered more than others, much less that the severity of the outbreak was confined to these drinking from particular wells. Both here and in the city of Peshawur, where also the wells may be numbered by hundreds, the disease was spread generally among the people. In these places, and in many other instances which may be cited, we find numbers of people drawing from many different sources, and yet all suffering to much the same extent, a result which is hardly reconcilable with the idea that the attacks were caused by any specific poison accidentally introduced into the water supply." Again: "In the whole course of the epidemic there is not a single instance in which the cessation of the disease can be attributed to the disuse of any particular water. At Cawnpore it was said that the shutting up wells was attended with benefit, but there are no facts to support this conclusion. At Gujranwalla, as already stated it was supposed that an outbreak of five cases had been stopped by closing a well; but in this very village, sometime after, another outbreak of four cases occurred, no well was closed, and the disease ceased just as suddenly as it had done before—an illustration of how dangerous it is to connect two events together as standing in the relation of cause and effect, without large and very precise evidence."

On the other hand some of the most distinguished medical authorities of the day hold that cholera is endemic, that is to say it has its germ in the soil. Was it not therefore most dogmatic on the part of Dr. Payne to urge, as he did *ad nauseum* in his quarterly reports, that "wherever cholera has prevailed there has been foul water, and where the water has been removed cholera has diminished" and on this assumption to head a crusade against tanks indiscriminately and to abuse and vilify the Commissioners because they would not receive this dogmatism.

The *Englishman* lays much stress upon the word "must" in our statement of Dr. Payne's opinion. We were wrong in using that word, for on reference to his report we find that the learned doctor did not suggest a presumption but made a positive statement. He stated as we have said above that "where there has been cholera, there has been foul water." Is this theory supported by the deaths of Drs. Elliot and Gayer, to which we called attention? Is it supported by the statistics of cholera in Calcutta? We have repeatedly shewn by figures that it is not. The filling up of foul tanks on general sanitary grounds is a different question, and we are at one with our contemporary about it. He says:

As to the filling up of the tanks, the object in view is an excellent one. These tanks are most of them filthy, and they cannot by any practicable method be kept clean. So it is better that they should not exist at all, than that they should exist to pollute the atmosphere, or the stomachs of the population around them. On the other hand, the *modus operandi* of the Municipality has hitherto been most pernicious, leading, for the time being, to evils much more serious than those it is intended to avert. By all means let tanks and pools be filled up wherever the operation can be conducted quickly and with harmless materials. But if they cannot be filled up quickly, when the operation has been once commenced, and with hamless materials, they had better be let alone. To convert a tank into a morass, composed of filth from the Scavengers' carts, is the reverse of sanitation. But this is what, in many instances we are told, the Municipality have been doing, thereby sickening entire neighbourhoods and making conservancy stink in the nostrils of the public.

And it is because this common sense rule is not followed, we protest against wholesale condemnation of tanks. By all means select the worst tanks and concentrate your resources and energy upon them to fill them up. But this is not what the Municipality is doing. Nor did Dr. Payne advise such gradual progress. He reported that "wherever the disease has appeared in quantity, it showed the usual close connexion with foul tanks, and isolated cases were traced to contaminated wells." And his advice has been, fill up the tanks and wells wherever there has been cholera. Following the advice of the Health-Officer many of these tanks and wells have been taken in hand, and the result is that for want of materials they are half filled, and these half-filled tanks have become worse in a sanitary point of view than they were in their original condition; they have become hot-beds of distemper and disease. In fact the remedy has proved worse than the disease. We believe Dr. Payne, has now come to see the mischief of his original recommendation and wishes to concentrate the municipal resources upon particular tanks, but he has not yet put this opinion on paper.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
T. M. Rama Konor, Esq., Tonghoo	4	0	0
Raja Bissessar Malliah Bahadoor, Seersole	13	4	0
Roghoonath Rao, Esq., Indore	13	4	0
Baboo Bejoykisto Mookerjea, Ooterparah	13	4	0
,, Golukchunder Roy, Cachar	6	0	0
,, Shibchunder Banerjea, Doomraon	13	4	0
,, Bepinbehary Dey, Soomastipore	10	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Chatterjea, Dighaputty	6	10	0
,, Kallypodo Banerjea, Bushirhat	2	0	0
,, Aughorechunder Mookerjea, Soomastipore	6	10	0
,, Dwarkapersad Gaipoora	5	0	0
,, Poornochunder Singh, Barrisaul	13	4	0
,, Hurichuran Biswas, Cuttuck	13	4	0
,, Mothooranath Goopta, Noakhally	13	4	0
,, Boykanto Nath Sen, Saidabad	18	4	0
,, Anundchunder Das, Futtegurh	6	11	0
,, Jogendronath Ghose, Ajmere	10	0	0
,, Prosunnochunder Bagchee, Bouleah	13	4	0
,, Siddeshur Chatterjea, Naraj	13	4	0
,, Rashbehary Chatrerjea, Goberdangah	6	0	0
,, Brojomohun Roy, Nattore	10	0	0
,, Kullachand Bose, Patna	3	4	0
,, Tarapodo Roy Chowdhry, Ramporehaut	8	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 28, 1878.

GENERAL.—Mr. E. R. Henry Assistant Commissioner, in charge of the Rajmehal Division, Southal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for two months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st proximo.

Mr. D. Norton, C.S., who returned from special leave on the 16th instant, is allowed subsidiary leave for fifteen days from that date to enable him to join his appointment at Buxar.

The services of Baboo Luchmi Narain Pundit, Peshkar of the Office of the Commissioner of Patna, were placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Patna for employment under the Durbhunga Raj from the 4th April 1877, instead of from the 13th idem, as previously notified.

The orders of the 20th instant, granting Baboo Mohendro Chundra Mozoomdar, B.A., Sub-Deputy Collector, Fureedpore, privilege leave for two months and a half, are cancelled.

Baboo Probath Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is also appointed to be Superintendent of Survey under Section 4, Act V (B.C.) of 1875, in the district of Midnapore, Balasore, 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, Burdwan, Bancoorah, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom.

Mr. C. C. Stevens, C.S., reported his departure from India on furlough on the 7th instant.

Mr. E. H. Ruddock officiated as Magistrate and Collector of Pubna from the 23th July to the 16th August 1878, inclusive.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Sub-Divisional Officer, Sewan, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for the Irrigation Department in the Sarun district.

POLICE.—Mr. W. A. Savi, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, is appointed to act as a District Superintendent of Police during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. W. Daly, or until further orders.

Mr. J. B. Birch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 11th instant.

EDUCATION.—The following officers are appointed to act in the Third Class of the Bengal Educational Service until further orders:—

Baboo Omesh Chunder Dutt, Professor, Kishnaghur College.

Mr. J. van Someren Pope, M.A., Officiating Principal, Dacca College.

Mr. M. Mowat, M.A., Professor, Dacca College.

Surgeon J. F. Mulvey is appointed to officiate until further orders as Civil Surgeon of Bhagulpore.

Assistant Surgeon Chunder Nath Biswas, attached to the Charitable Dispensary at Cutwa, in Burdwan, having returned to duty on the afternoon of the 12th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him under orders dated the 21st June last, is cancelled.

Assistant Surgeon Radha Raman Ghose, House Physician to the Second Physician's Ward in the Medical College Hospital, is allowed leave for two years without pay under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

Surgeon Bunkabehary Gupta, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Pooree, is allowed leave for one month and fifteen days under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Assistant Surgeon Tarini Churn Dutt, now doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Pooree, during the absence, on leave, of Surgeon Bunkabehary Gupta, or until further orders.

Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath Gocho, temporarily attached to the outpost of Demagiri, in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for three months under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Assistant Surgeon Aushoke Kristo Shaha, now doing duty at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to have medical charge of the outpost of Demagiri, during the absence, on leave, of Assistant Surgeon Debendro Nath Gocho, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.—Mr. Jogendro Nath Sircar, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as an Extra Moonsif at Sealdah, in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, to the commencement of the ensuing Dusserah vacation.

Baboo Kali Prosonno Mookerjee, B.L., Officiating Subordinate Judge of Bankoora, and Additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan and Midnapore, is deputed to Chuprah.

Baboo Juggodeswar Goopta, Officiating Second Moonsif of Jajpore, in the district of Cuttuck, is appointed to officiate as Moonsif of Pooree, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Juggut Dullub Mozoomdar, or until further orders.

Mr. G. K. Lyon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshaye, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Baney Madhub Mitter, B.L., Moonsif of Kishnaghur, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Jessore. He will, however, continue to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Kishnaghur, Ranaghat and Meherpore, till relieved.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chatterjee, B.L., Acting Moonsif of Kishnaghur, is confirmed in that appointment.

Baboo Shyamadhub Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Baboo Jogendro Nath Bose, M.A., Second Moonsif of Lushkerpore in Sylhet, on leave, is transferred to Gungajulghati in west Burdwan.

Baboo Seeb Das Mookerjee, Moonsif of Gungajalghati in West Burdwan, is transferred to Lushkerpore in Sylhet.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFS.—Baboo Anund Chunder Mullick, First Moonsif of Raojan, in the district of Chittagong, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Rule 1, Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th September 1878.

Baboo Biraj Krishna Ghose, Moonsif of Ranchee, in the province of Chota Nagpore, has been allowed thirty-four days' privilege leave under Rule 1, Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 26th September 1878, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Advertisements.

CITY COMMERCIAL AGENCY.

No. 102, COLLEGE STREET, CALCUTTA.

Established for the purchase and disposal of English and country goods to meet requirements of the public both in the town and Mofusil. Have in stock an assortment of striped and plain Tussurs, Jin, Bafta and Twil Bafta, Doopchya, Maurkuthe and coloured Charkhana of different sizes and patterns of tasteful manufacture obtained by special order from Bhaugulpore. Shirts, Trousers Coats, Chogahs &c. *i. e.*, both office and visiting suits could be made at a very moderate cost.

KURRAL CHUNDER CHATTERJIE,
Proprietor, City Commercial Agency.

NEW BOOK.

"Adisur and Ballal Sen," an historical investigation on the Sen Rajas of Bengal, price Re. 1, to be had of Babu Guroodas Chatterjea, 97 College Street; and at the Kabya-Prokash Library, Dacca.

NOTICE.

	Per md.	Taking 20 mds. per md.	
Best Burnt Coal.....	7 As.	7½ As.	Dlvd. at purchaser's house.
Best Pure Coke	8 „	8½ „	
Best Steam Coal.....	7 „	6 „	

THE NEW AMERICAN SEEDS.
Priced Catalogues free by post.
W. L. ATKINSON & Co.,
5, Old Court House Street.

NOTICE.

Owners, Holders, Agents and Occupiers of lands in Calcutta are requested to pay into this Treasury their Ground rents for the year 1878-79 and receive receipted bills.

Calcutta Collectorate, 5, Church Lane.

NOTICE.

A Public Meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 6th September, at 5 P. M., to thank Mr. Gladstone and the Members of Parliament who voted with him in the debate on the Vernacular Press Act, and to take such steps as may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Vernacular Press.

A. M. BOSE,
Hony. Secy., Indian Association.

Numerous individuals have been cured by my infallible specifics for Asthma, Bronchitis, Consumption, Colic, Dysentery, Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, Rheumatism, Lucorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Menorrhœgea, Chronic fever and enlargement of spleen, disease caused by mercurial poisoning; leprosy and old sore during the last ten years.

Babu Tarinichurn Chatterjea the late head master of the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Babu Moheshchundra Roy, the late Moonsiff of Olloobereah; Babu Pearymohun Mittra, the present Translator, Judge's Court, Midnapore; Babu Sreeram Chatterjea, eldest brother of Babu Ramakhoy Chatterjea, Deputy Magistrate, Tumlook, have unanimously declared the extraordinary efficacy of my medicine for Asthma. I have got testimonies acknowledging the efficacy of my medicines from many gentlemen of position. I append below several testimonials among which I give prominent place to those of Babu Rajnarayan Bose, President. Adi Brahmo Sumaj, and Pundit Hemchundra Bhattacharjea, Editor *Tattabodhini Patrika*, the organ of that Somaj, gentlemen, whose testimony will, I doubt not, command public confidence and trust. Of the other testimonials given below, some are from well educated gentlemen, holding respectable Government offices. Those who doubt the efficacy of my medicines, may ask the gentlemen mentioned above about the same. Any one wishing to be treated by me, may call on me at my lodging, 93 College Street, south of the Medical College, opposite the Druggists Hall, Calcutta.

Medicine for	Asthma	per	week	Rs.	2	0
„ „	Consumption	„		„	2	0
„ „	Bronchitis	„		„	2	0
„ „	Colic	„		„	2	8
„ „	Dysentery	„		„	1	0
„ „	Gonorrhœa	„		„	2	8
„ „	Spermatorrhœa	„		„	2	8
„ „	Rheumatism	„		„	1	8
„ „	Lucorrhœa	„		„	2	8
„ „	Dysmenorrhœa	„		„	2	0
„ „	Menorrhœgea	„		„	2	0
„ „	Chronic fever and enlargement of spleen	„		„	1	0
„ „	Mercurial poisoning	„		„	2	0
„ „	Leprosy, medicines for both external and internal use	„		„	2	0
„ „	Old sore	„	deba	„	0	8
„ „	All diseases of Gums	„		„	0	4

The packing and postage charge of medicines for one week is annas ten. Any medicine for six weeks can be sent on the same postage charge. Every packet of my medicines bears my seal. The public is therefore cautioned against taking any packet of my medicines that does not bear upon it the impress of my seal.

WOOPENDRA NATH PAL.

TESTIMONIALS.

I hereby certify that my youngest son who suffered from Asthma from his fifth to his eleventh year, was wholly cured by the medicine of Babu Woopendra Nath Pal. He has lately cured my durwan who is about thirty years of age, of every painful Asthma.

RAJ NARAIN BOSE,
President, Adi Brahmo Somaj, Calcutta.

My father was ailing from Asthma for a long time. He had recourse to various sorts of treatment, but none of them proved effectual. At last he regularly used the medicine of Babu Woopendra Nath Pal and was, within a month, freed from all disorders. My own experience leads me to admit that the medicine of Woopendra Babu is especially efficacious in cases of Asthma.

HEM CHANDRA BHATTACHARJEA,
Editor, "Tattabodhini Patrika," Organ of the Adi Brahmo Somaj, and Editor and Translator of Balmiki's Ramayana.

1798 Shak, 28th Bysack.

SIR,—My uncle Babu Kishori Mohan Coomar has been suffering for the last fifteen years from Asthma. Having received no benefit from any medicine either allopathic or kabiraji, he took your medicine before the last puja. Having used it for full six weeks he has been cured of the disease.

AGHORE NATH COOMAR,
Member, Indian Association, Calcutta.

9th Aughran 1283.

SIR,—My neighbour Babu Kali Krishna Bose after suffering for eight years from Asthma has at last fully got rid of it by taking your specific for the same.

TROYLUCKO NATH MITRA,
First Grade Munsiff, Sub-Division, Bunagram.

From Babu Raj Kristo Roy,
The well-known Bengali Poet.

Requested by my friend Babu Moni Lal Seth B. A. I have the pleasure to inform the public that he was cured of chronic Bronchitis by using the excellent medicine of Babu Woopendra Nath Pal, for the same.

RAJ KRISTO ROY,
Calcutta 1878.

DEAR SIR,—My mother who has been suffering from Asthma and incapable to speak and walk, has after taking your medicine, got strength enough to speak and walk freely. Before using your medicine she was confined to her bed. She has comyletely got rid of her cough.

SHIVA NATH SAHA,
Govt. Computer Surveyor's Office, Dehradoon.

SIR,—You will be glad to hear that my disease has almost disoppeared. The little that is still remaining will, I doubt not, soon pass away. If I be not an enemy to myself, I shall never forget the good you have done me.

POORNO CHANDRA CHATTERJEA,
Assistant Accountant, office of Superintendent of Work, Nothern Division, N. B. State Railway, Saipgore.

SIR,—I have the pleasure to inform you that after using your infallible Asthma Pills for six weeks consecutively I got a radical cure. I am also glad to inform you that my relation Babu Baburam Banerjea was also perfectly cured by taking the same Pills.

Yours obediently,
Titaram Banerjea,
Zemindar, Pattrah, Zillah Midnapore.

The above Testimonials are Translated from the Bengali.

N. B.—It should be noted here that I am obliged to withhold from publishing several testimonials which I have received from gentlemen who have been cured by taking my medicine for such diseases as Gonorrhœa, Spermatorrhœa, caused by mercurial poisoning.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the representation of ward No. 15 by the resignation of Shazadah Wallagohur Shah, it is hereby notified that the rate and tax-payers of the aforesaid vacant ward must forthwith proceed to elect a Commissioner for the aforesaid ward. As only one Commissioner has to be elected, each person qualified to vote will, under the concluding Clause of Section 13, be entitled to only one vote.

The election will be held on Saturday, the 28th September 1878, between the hours of 9. A. M. and 6 P. M. at the Town Hall. Voting papers, printed in blue ink will be furnished only to those rate-payers whose names are registered in the Municipal Office, AND TO NO OTHER PERSON, on their written or personal application to Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose at the Municipal Office.

EACH VOTER shall present, or forward, on the day of election, in a sealed cover to the polling Officer, his voting paper, the name of the person for whom he desires to vote, written legibly thereon in the English language, and with all particulars filled in.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

19th August 1878.

SECTION D.
WARD No. 4.

Amherst Street, 46 to 108.
Bechoo Chatterjee's Street.
Beadon Street, 22 to 32
Benode Behary Shaha's Lane.
Brindabun Mullick's Lane.
Brindabun Mullick's 1st Lane.
Circular Road (Upper), 75 to 101.
Cornwallis Square.
Cornwallis Street, 1 to 64 and 171 to 174.
Fuckeerchand Mitter's Street.
Goorooprosaud Chowdry's Lane.
Grish Vidarutnah's Lane.
Goa Bagaun Street.
Hury Pal's Lane.
Hurtoky Bagaun Lane.
Jhamapooker Lane.
Joogulkissore Doss's Lane.
Kallydoss Singhee's Lane.
Machooa Bazar Road, 65 to 112.
Manicktollah Street, 65 to 127.
Mudden Mitter's Lane.
Nawabdee Ostagur's Lane.
Ramprosaud Roy's Lane.
Roghoonath Chatterjee's Street.
Rammohun Shaha's Lane.
Shibnarain Doss's Lane.
Sooreeparrah Lane.
Sukeah's Street.
Sunkur Ghose's Lane.

NOTICE

is hereby given to the Residents of the abovementioned Streets, that under Sections 10 and 15 of Act I (B. C.) of 1878, a list of all persons liable to the Impsrial License Tax has this day been published, and a copy thereof affixed at the Sukea's Street Police Station and on the walls of each Street.

Special notices will be issued to all persons subject to the License Fee under Classes I, II, III, IV, V of Schedule B.

Any person mentioned in the list referred to in Section 10, and objecting to the class or grade in which he is charged, may within thirty days after its publication, or within such further time as the Chairman may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Chairman, in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list.

Any person not paying the amount of the License Fee within the prescribed time, will be liable to the penalty prescribed under Section 21 of the Act.

By order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,—*License Officer.*

SECTION No. A.
WARD No. 1.

Anundo Chunder Chatterjee's Lane.
Bagh Bazar Street.
Beer Chand Gossain's Lane.
Boloram Ghose's Street.
Bosepara Lane.
Brindabun Pal's Lane.
Brindabun Pal's 1st Lane.
Chitpore Road (Upper) 155 to 209.
Chowdry's Lane.
Circular Road (Upper) 105 to 168.
Cornwallis Street, 80 to 141.
Doorga Churn Mookerjee's Street.
Furriapooker Street
Goberdhone Doss' Lane.
Gocool Mitter's Lane.
Gopaul Chunder Newgy's Lane.
Gopaul Biswas' Lane.
Gopee Mohun Dutt's Lane.
Gossain's Lane.
Grey Street, 74 to 117.
Hem Chunder Kur's Lane.
Hurolall Mitter's Lane.
Hurolall Mitter's Street.
Kallypro-aud Chuckerbutty's Street.
Kalachand Sandyal's Lane.
Khetter Dhole's Lane.
Kristoram Bose's Lane.
Kumboliatollah Lane.
Nobin Sircar's Lane.
Nobo Coomar Raha's Lane.
Obhoy Churn Ghose's Lane.
Puldo Nath's Lane.
Rajah Kally Krishna's Lane.
Rajah Kally Krishna's 2nd Lane.
Rajah Nobokrishna's Street.
Rajah Rajbullub Street.
Rajnarain Biswas' Lane.
Ram Chunder Moitree's Lane.
Ramdhone Mitter's Lane.
Ramkanto Bose's Street.
Ramkanto Bose's 1st Lane.
Ramkanto Bose's 2nd Lane.
Santiram Ghose's Street.
Sham Chand Mitter's Lane.
Shambazar Street.
Shampooker Street.
Shampooker Lane.
Sikdarbagann Street.
Sitakanto Banerjee's Lane.
Teleeparrah Lane.

NOTICE

is hereby given to the Residents of the abovementioned streets, that under sections 10 and 15 of Act I (B. C.) of 1878, a list of all persons liable to the Imperial License Tax has this day been published, and a copy thereof affixed at the Shampooker Police Station and on the walls of each Street.

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Any person not paying the amount of the License fee within the prescribed time will be liable to the penalty prescribed under section 21 of the Act.

By order,
M. R. SHIRCORE,
License Officer.

Notice.

সম্প্রতি শ্রী রাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত কৃত "ভারতীয় গ্রন্থাবলী" নামক পুস্তক প্রকাশ হইয়াছে। ইহার মধ্যে কোন কোন স্থান অবিকল এবং কোন স্থানে প্রমাণ প্রয়োগসহ সারমর্ম্ম সকল শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু রামদাস সেন কৃত ঐতিহাসিক রহস্য ১।২ ভাগ হইতে গৃহীত হইয়াছে। গ্রন্থকার ইহা স্পষ্টতঃ স্বীকার করেন নাই, কেবল কএক স্থানে মাত্র রামদাস বাবুর গ্রন্থের উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন। এতাদৃশ ব্যবহার নিতান্ত গর্হিত।

শ্রীনিমাইচরণ মুখোপাধ্যায়।
ঐতিহাসিক রহস্য প্রকাশক।

TO LET.

Premises No. 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane.
Ditto „ 25, Ditto Ditto.
Ditto „ 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane.
Apply to *Printer*.

পাষাণ-প্রতিমা নাটক।

পটোলডাঙ্গায় সংস্কৃত যন্ত্রের পুস্তকালয়ে এবং ক্যানিং লাইব্রেরিতে প্রাপ্তব্য। মূল্য ১ টাকা, মাসুল /০ আনা। সংবাদ পত্রের মত;—"সমালোচ্য নাটক খানি সর্ব্বথা প্রশংসার যোগ্য।" সোমপ্রকাশ। "নাটকের সমস্ত লক্ষণ সমন্বিত ও তাহার সন্দেহ নাই।" এডুকেশন গেজেট। "ইহাতে বিচিত্র দৃশ্য অতি সুন্দর রূপে চিত্রিত হইয়াছে।" ভারত সংস্কারক। "অত্যুৎকৃষ্ট নাটকে যে সকল গুণ গরিমা চাই, ইহাতে তাহার অসদ্ভাব নাই।" ঢাকা প্রকাশ। "এক পৃষ্ঠা পাঠ করিলে শেষ পর্য্যন্তও পাঠ না করিয়া ক্ষান্ত থাকা যায় না।" হাবড়াহিতকরী।

"In this drama there is much action, much fighting, much bloodsheding. It is quite sensational."—*Bengal Magazine.* "Its language is rich, plot deep and interesting."—*Amirta Bazar Patrika.* "Shews considerable power in portraying the working of passions."—*Bengalee.* "The descriptions are lively and full of spirit.—*National Paper.*

Notice.

Wanted by the Road Cess Committee, Backergunge a Draughtsman salary Rs. 40 per mensem, who shall be able to ink, copy and color drawings. He will also be required to draw from sketch and to estimate simple designs in masonry and earthwork.

Applications accompanied by copies of testimonials &c., to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 15th September next, when the selected candidate will have information sent to him.

The appointment to be joined on the 1st of October 1878.

J. KELLEHER,
Chairman,
D. R. C. Committee, Backergunge.

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,
Calcutta,
AYUR-VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co.'s
CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. In also restores the virile powers which have been lost ot account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.,* 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual, constipation, gleat, gonorrhœa, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 grains per Rupee or Rs. 24 per Tolah.
Postage 4 As.

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF

MACHINERY AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Clayton & Shuttleworth's Portable Stream Engines, 6, 8, 10, 12 H. P.
Easton & Anderson's Patent Centrifugal Appold's Pumps.
Howard's Ploughs, Harrows and Horse Hoes, &c.
Garret & Son's Thrashing and Dressing Machines.
Boby's Patent Corn Screens.
Emery & McCarthy's Cotton Gins.
Rice Shelling Machines.
Richmond & Chandler's Chaff Cutting Machines.
Sichmond & Chandler's Corn Crushers.
Turner's Corn, Seed, and Malt Crushers.
Moody's Patent Rootgraters or Turnip Cutters.
Flour Mills for hand, Cattle or Steam Power.
Flour Dressing Machines.
Driving Gear for Horses or Bullocks.
Brick Tile and Pipe Machines.
Improved Brick Pressing Machines.

Tylor's Soda Water and Bottling Machines.

Full Particulars with Prices on Application.

T. E. THOMSON & Co., Calcutta.

Notice.

Tenders will be received by the District Engineer, Backergunge up to 10th September for the following stores delivered at Burrisaul :—

12	Teakwood Jilmill doors, 7'6"×4'6" Outside measurement.		
28	Teakwood beams...		23'0"×0'9"×1'0"
8	Do.	Do. ...	21'0"×0'11"×0'8"
28	Do.	Do. ...	15'0"×0'6"×0'9"
112	Do.	Do. ...	3'0"×0'4"×0'3"
16	Do.	Do. ...	3'2"×0'4"×0'3"
14	Do.	Do. ...	20'0"×0'4"×0'3"
14	Do.	Do. ...	12'0"×0'4"×0'3"
4	Do.	Do. ...	18'6"×0'4"×0'3"
28	Do.	Do. ...	10'0"×0'3"×0'2"
14	Do.	Do. ...	12'0"×0'3"×0'2"
4	Do.	Do. ...	18'6"×0'3"×0'2"
24	Do.	Do. ...	7'0"×0'3"×0'3"
56	Do.	Do. ...	6'6"×0'3"×0'3"
112	Do.	Do. ...	5'9"×0'3"×0'3"
3000 Sft.	Teakwood planking each plank to be 11 feet long and 1½ inches thick.		
400 Sft.	Do.	Do.	Each plank to be 17 feet long and 1½ inches thick.

All wood supplied to be properly squared and free from flaws. Tenders to be addressed to the District Engineer, Backergunge and endorsed "Tenders for teakwood" on the left lower corner of their covers. Envelopes so endorsed will be opened on the 10th of September and information will be forwarded to those persons whose tender or tenders have been accepted. The tenders should state the probable date of delivery.

J. K. GLOSER, R.E.
District Engineer.

WANTED in the Burdwan Road Cess Department a Sub-Overseer, salary 80 per mensem, including travelling allowance; a knowledge of Levelling and Surveying essential.

Applications with testimonials should be sent before 15th September 1878.

Burdwan,
The 15th August, 1878. } J. C. PRICE,
Chairman.

TO BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED
"HIGH EDUCATION IN INDIA"
AN
Essay read at the Bethune Society on the 25th April last, with important additions
BY
CHUNDER NATH BOSE, M.A.
To be had at the Canning Library, 55, College Street, Calcutta.—*Price 8 annas; postage 1 anna.*

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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
To His Excellency the Right Honorable
LORD LYTTON, G.M.S.I.
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
&c., &c., &c.,
BATHGATE & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Ringworm Specific.
Price per Bottle 1-8.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Ringworm Lotion.
This is found to be an excellent application for that species of Ringworm which occurs so frequently in this country. Price per Bottle 2.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Red Ringworm Ointment.
Is a remedy which has gained for itself a high repute as a safe and effectual Agent.
Price per pot 2.

BATHGATE & CO.'S Yellow Ringworm Ointment
This preparation frequently succeeds when all others fail. Price per pot 2.

DR. THORPE'S Ringworm Ointment.
Price per pot 2.

POH DE BAHIA.
An effectual cure for Ringworm and all cutaneous Eruptions.
Price per bottle 2 cash 2-8 credit.

KEMP'S Celebrated Goa Powder for Ringworm &c.
Price per bottle 1-4.

CLARK'S B. 41 Piles, 4 cash 4-8 credit.
Do. Blood mixture 2 cash 2-8 credit.
Do. Do. Do. per dozen 20.
Do. Miraculous Salve 1-0 cash 1-4 credit.
Do. Skin Lotion 1-4 cash 1-8 credit.

DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla,
Price 2-8 cash 3 credit.

WILKINSON'S Sarsaparilla, 3-4 cash 4 credit.
Do. Do. Medium 6-4 cash 7-8 credit.
Do. Do. Large 12 cash 13-4 credit.

B. & Co.'s Concentrated Compound Decoction of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.
As an Alterative, Sarsaparilla is one of the best afforded by the vegetable kingdom. It gradually checks all morbid conditions, restores the tone of the stomach, and recruits the constitution broken down by long protracted disease, or by an extended course of mercury. It has been prescribed with the greatest success in cases of Scurvy, Scrofula, Obstinate Rheumatic Affections, and Cutaneous Eruptions.
Sold in bottles, at Rs. 3, Rs. 6, and Rs. 12 each.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
51, Park Street.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
President.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.
Vice-Presidents.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.
General Court of Directors.
Right Hon'ble Lord Lawrence, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., & P.C., Chairman.

Report by the Directors
PRESENTED TO THE
Sixty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Company
Held at Edinburgh on Friday, 5th April 1878.

The Directors submit the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December last :—

Life Business.
During the year 1877 there have been issued 1026 Policies, assuring £1,003.580, the new Premiums on which amount to £32,049 : 10 : 5.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 10 Endowments, were 280 in number, arising under 341 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amount with Bonus additions, to the sum of £299,863 : 10 : 6.

As will be seen from the State of Affairs annexed, the Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,711,876:11:7, being £105,446 : 17 : 10 above what it was on 31st December 1876. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

After paying the Dividend, the Reserve Fund will amount to £794,576 : 19 : 11, and the Premium Reserve to £302,671, 8s. 5d., together amounting to £1,917,248 : 8 : 4. At 31st December 1876 these Funds amounted to £1,082,768 : 11 : 10, showing an increase this year of £14,479 : 16 : 6.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.
Local Board of Directors :
R. A. Lyall, Esq., (Lyal, Rennie & Co.), Merchant.
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